

TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 61

NOVEMBER 15, 1941

NO. 6

NEW

*Jacobs
Super-Picker*



Rubberized

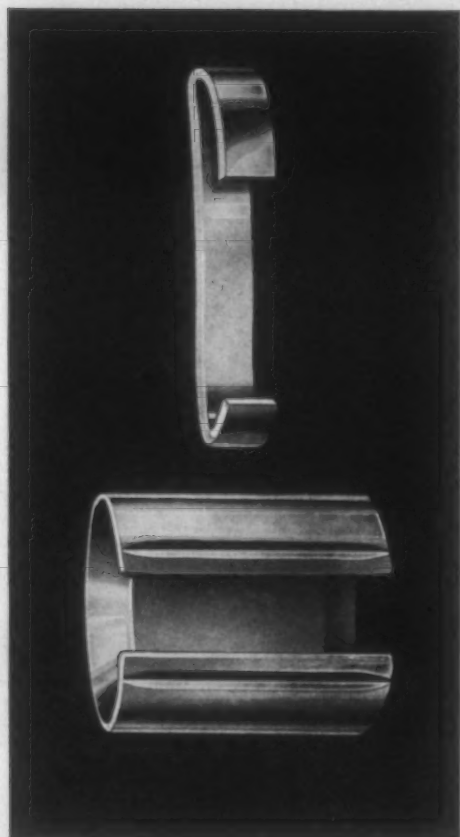
E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1869

DANIELSON, CONN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Uniformity in Spinning Means Quality in Yarns!



BEVEL EDGE

The Bowen Patented Bevel Edge feature of U. S. Ring Travelers produces ideally smooth, even yarn. There are no angular edges to flatten the end. There are no split ends in throwing rayon—no fly waste in the spinning and twisting of cotton, wool, worsted, asbestos, kindred fibres. Made and stocked in all sizes and weights, for all kinds and counts of yarns.

—that's why more and more
spinners are changing to
these Travelers....with profit!

Uniformity is absolutely essential to successful spinning and twisting of all fibres. Uniformity is absolutely essential in Ring Travelers. Universal Standard Ring Travelers are manufactured with the emphasis on absolute uniformity. The most modern machine tools plus skilled laborers insure uniformity of weight and shape. Highest quality steel and bronze alloys are used. These travelers will contribute, more than any other single factor, to a uniform QUALITY product.

Sold under the trade names: Bowen Round Point Travelers; Bowen Square Point Travelers; Bowen Improved Vertical Bronze; Bowen Patented Bevel Edge; Bowen Patented Ne-Bow Vertical; Bowen Patented Vertical; Bowen Patented Vertical Offset; Bowen Flat Oval and Round Wire Travelers.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

AMOS M. BOWEN, Pres. and Treas.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

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William P. Vaughan and William H. Rose
P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

Oliver B. Land
P. O. Box 158
Athens, Georgia

A Traveler for Every Fibre

Published Semi-Monthly by Clark Publishing Company, 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. Entered as second-class mail matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897.

THIS IS NO. 30 OF A SERIES ON

GETTING THE MOST FROM WINDING

Information about winding designed to show improvements in winding equipment and new ideas in the winding operation



PROPER CARE PREVENTS UNEXPECTED SHUTDOWN

Many textile mills are now operating three shifts. Most mills are operating under pressure. All over the country, textile machinery is being taxed to the utmost to produce goods.

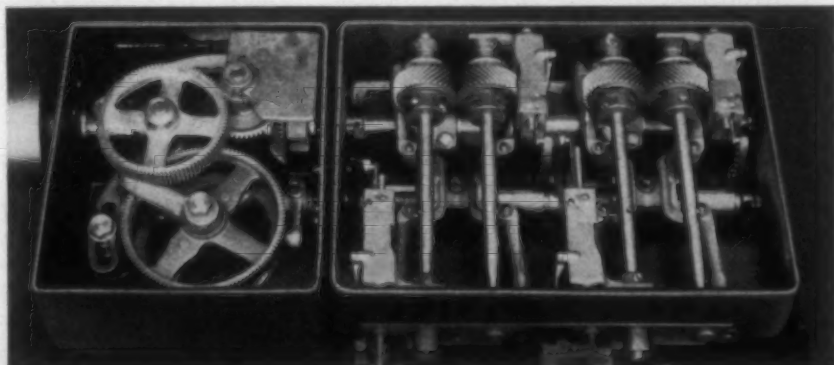
thoroughly cleaned, inspected for wear, lined, leveled and supplied with fresh oil. These winders can be depended upon for continuous production. On smaller installations, complete overhaul of each winder once every six months will insure against the inconveniences of unexpected shutdown. Under present conditions, there may be a

are connected, it is difficult to detect evidence of wear, but the overhaul period will permit testing or close visual examination of each piece.

With the machine stripped, oil in the cases is removed by an oil gun, filtered or renewed, and the inside of the case wiped clean with rags to remove sticky sludge accumulation.

Oil holes and bearings should be cleaned very frequently. If lint is allowed to clog up oil holes or connecting grooves, it will act as a wick robbing the bearings of adequate lubrication and causing wear. Waste collecting in oil return holes will cause oil leaks by preventing proper return of surplus oil to the reservoir.

Tiny metal particles collecting in grease will act as an abrasive that will gradually cause moving parts to wear unless removed during the semi-annual cleaning. Moisture that may collect under grease will corrode metal if allowed to remain over long periods.



No. 90 Gainer Case. Sludge and lint collecting here necessitate cleaning out regularly. Oil holes and oil return holes must be kept open and free from waste. Gears and spindles should be removed in order to do this job thoroughly.

A byproduct of this high-pressure production will be extreme wear and tear on all moving parts — sudden needs for repair and replacement. Repair undoubtedly can be made in many cases — but replacement of machine parts will be problematical. The priority situation — availability of metal — promptness of delivery — cannot be predicted.

The only logical method of avoiding this predicament is to give machinery proper care — and to check it frequently to find trouble sources before they reach the critical point.

Machinery manufactured by Universal Winding Company contains materials that were carefully selected. Construction is rugged. Certain parts are precision-built to very close limits. All parts are rigidly inspected. But, like any machinery, these winders must be cared for properly and inspected frequently.

On big installations, a maintenance crew can be assigned to a regular overhaul cycle. A few machines at a time are taken down,

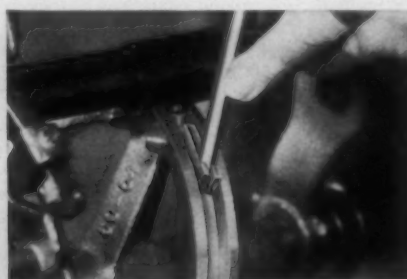
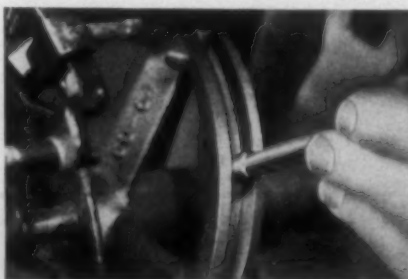
tendency, resulting from the desire to make every minute count, to neglect proper maintenance. Yet it will be far better to spend a few hours now thoroughly overhauling your winders to put them in first-class condition than to have trouble later on when you may be working at peak production.

Cleaning

While the parts of a precision-built machine

Lining and Leveling

Winders are properly lined and leveled when installed, but due to sagging floors and vibration, they will often lose their alignment. In the case of long-length or heavy machines, a twisting shaft will loosen couplings or exert pressure that will wear out bearings. Machines that are not level will interfere with proper distribution of oil. Periodic realignment will reduce friction, save power consumption and increase speed.



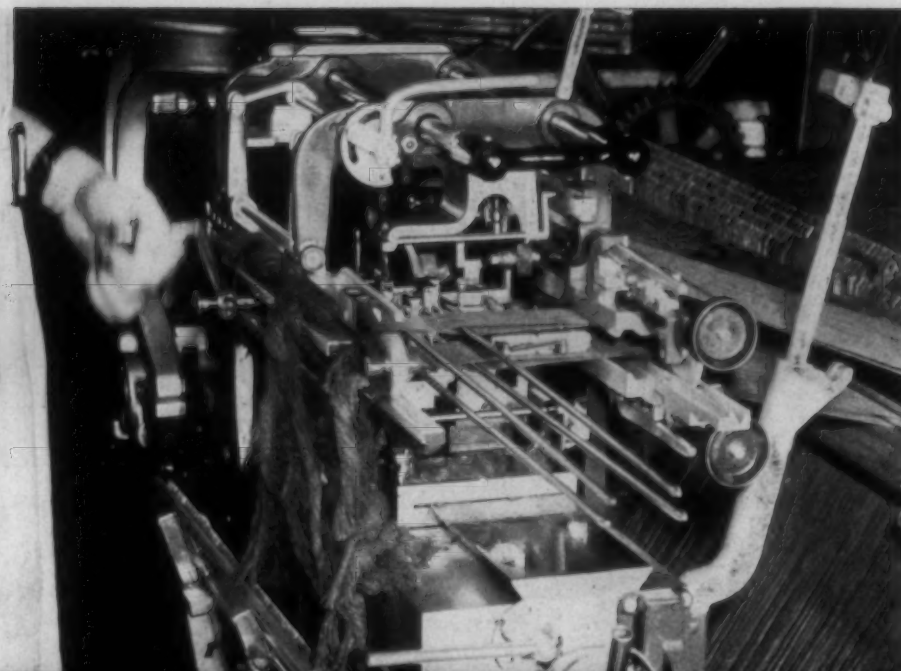
Home-made gauges. Left: if the tool fits in the groove, wear is excessive and the cam should be replaced. Right: if the feeler gauge can be slipped between cam roll and wall of the groove, the cam roll is worn and should be replaced.

See our Catalog in TEXTILE YEARBOOK

"THERE'S A UNIVERSAL WINDER FOR EVERY TEXTILE NEED"

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY
PROVIDENCE BOSTON PHILADELPHIA UTICA CHARLOTTE ATLANTA

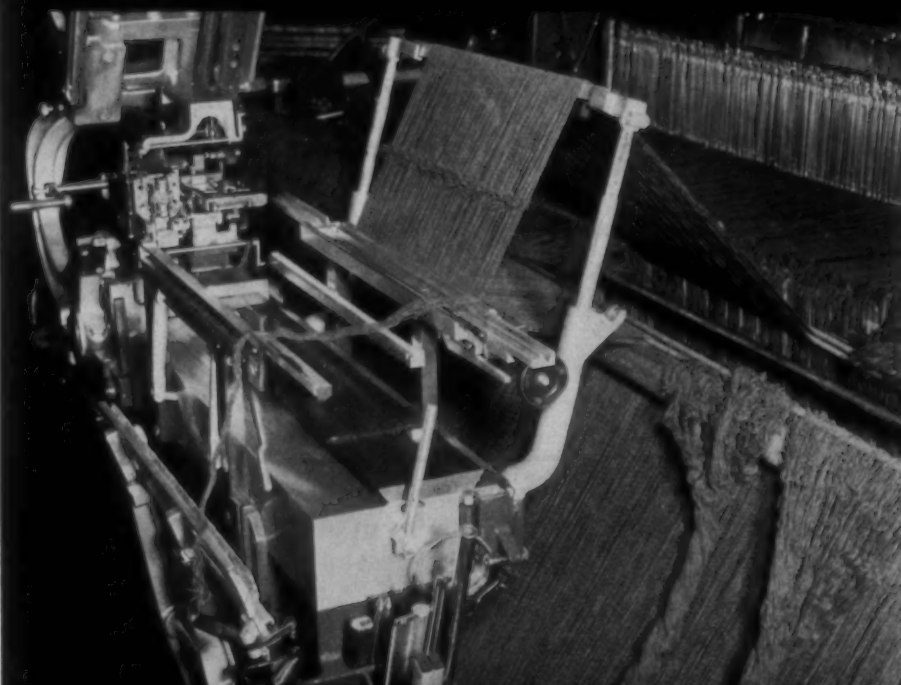
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off



BARBER-COLMAN
Portable
WARP TYING
MACHINE
MODEL "LS"

WOOL WARPS...TIED IN AT THE LOOM

LOW COST WARP REPLENISHMENT - HIGHEST QUALITY RESULTS

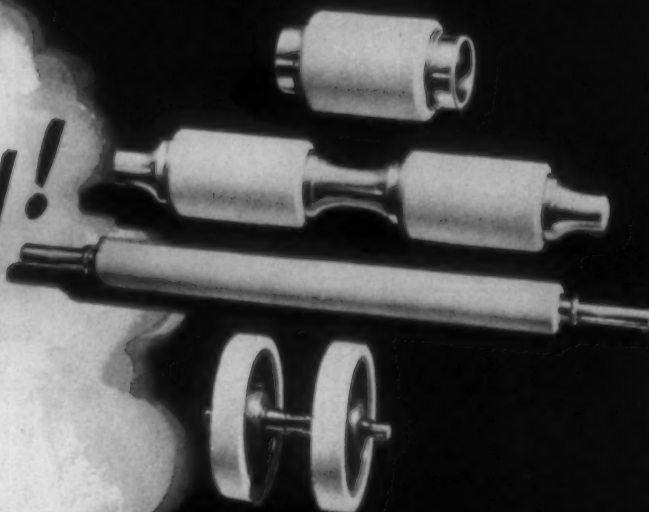


The upper picture shows the Model "LS" Warp Tying Machine in action on a "bite", or portion, of a wool warp. In the lower picture, the bite has been completely tied and is about to be cast off. Note the next bites separated, ready to be put in the machine, which is fully portable and operates in the narrow alley directly behind the loom.

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. • GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. • MANCHESTER, ENGLAND • MUNICH, GERMANY

**OFF WITH
THE GUN!**



Dayco ROLL COVERINGS

**Always Rarin' to Go
After Week-End Shut-Downs**

Always off at the gun every Monday morning, DAYCO Roll Coverings take the grief out of winter week-end shut-downs. They eliminate ends down worries and reduce "down" time to the very minimum.

**HERE'S WHY—
DAYCO TEMPERED ROLL COVERINGS
ARE THE No. 1 CHOICE OF AMERICA'S
TOP-FLIGHT TEXTILE MILLS**

1. Improved drafting.
2. No grooving—less ends down.
3. Unaffected by temperature changes.
4. Lower net roll costs.
5. Long service life.
6. Easy to apply.
7. Proper cushioning.
8. Not affected by hard ends.
9. Static free.
10. Oil resisting.
11. One piece tubular construction.
12. Produce more uniform yarn.



That's because these all-season DAYCOS are engineered and built to thrive on sudden or extreme temperature changes, without flattening, distortion or grooving. Under the rigorous service conditions of the nation's leading textile mills, they have been proved to assure greater production of high standard, uniform yarn for a longer period of time at less cost per month of use.

Install DAYCOS and watch them get off with the gun every Monday morning and keep going, with a year

round standard of performance by which all others must be judged.

THE DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO.
TEXTILE PRODUCTS DIVISION, Dayton, Ohio
*The Originators and Pioneers of
Dayco Tempered Roll Coverings*

GREENVILLE SALES OFFICE
Woodside Building . . . Greenville, S. C.

EXPORT DIVISION
THE DAYTON RUBBER EXPORT CO.
38 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

Dayton
Thorobred TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Dayco TEMPERED ROLL COVERINGS—LOOM SUPPLIES

MADE BY THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF V-BELTS

Copyright, 1951, The Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co.

GRANITEVILLE MILL MODERNIZES WITH H & B HIGH-DRAFT ROVING and SPINNING



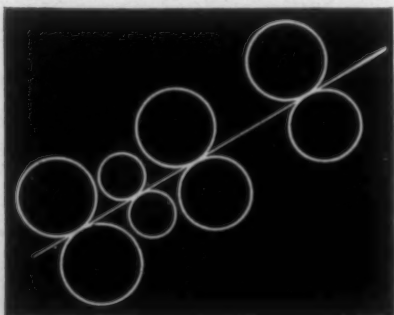
Many other mills might do worse than to follow the example of the South's oldest mill, the Graniteville Mill at Graniteville, S. C. which has been in continuous and successful operation for almost a century. It has recently completed the modernization of its carding and spinning departments by installing 14 new

112-spindle 10 x 5 1/4 H & B Four-Roll Slubbers equipped with Scroll Condensers and 60 new H & B Warp Spinning frames (3 1/2" gauge, 2 1/4" ring) equipped with the H & B Four-Roll Long Draft System. They have also converted 48 old filling frames to Four-Roll Long Draft. Thus roving and spinning combined are reduced from three to two processes.

Limited space does not permit a complete list of the reasons why Graniteville and many other mills select H & B High-Draft Roving and Spinning, but one outstanding reason is the SIMPLICITY of both

systems combined with a high degree of efficiency. This simplicity assures ease of cleaning, a smaller investment and lower maintenance and upkeep costs.

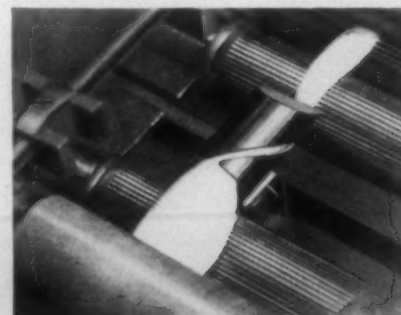
Let us estimate what H & B High-Draft Roving and Spinning will save YOU.



H & B 4-Roll Long Draft Spinning

**H & B AMERICAN
MACHINE COMPANY**

Textile Mill Machinery
PLANT AT PAWTUCKET, R. I.



*H & B Scroll Condenser for
High-Draft Roving*

BOSTON OFFICE 161 Devonshire Street
ATLANTA OFFICE
815 Citizens & Southern National Bank Building
CHARLOTTE OFFICE . 1201-3 Johnston Building
EXPORT DEPARTMENT
United States Machinery Company,
115 Broad Street, New York, U. S. A.



Naphtols

**FAST COLOR SALTS
AND BASES**

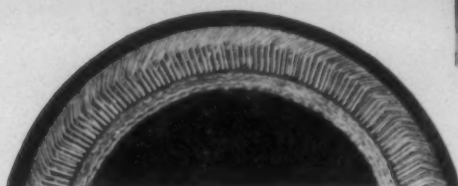
28 NAPHTOLS

49 DEVELOPERS

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION

435 HUDSON STREET • NEW YORK

BOSTON • CHARLOTTE • CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • PROVIDENCE • SAN FRANCISCO



TUFFERIZED NAPPER CLOTHING

TUFFERIZED Napper Clothing

U. S. PATENT NO. 2,174,173

**Produces a Soft,
Velvety Nap for You**

Like a kitten's fur, your blankets have a soft, fluffy nap when you use Tufferized Napper Clothing—an exclusive patented-precision-process. Each fine wire is clean, smooth, flexible, exactly the same length and uniformly spaced to produce a uniform and perfect nap.

Write for sample and more complete information impossible to give in this limited space, or invite our Representative to show you a four-minute visual story of Tufferizing.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY: WORCESTER, MASS.

Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga., Gastonia, N. C. Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Dallas
Canadian Agents: Colwool Accessories, Ltd., Toronto 2, Canada

Products: Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos, and Silk Cards—Napper Clothing, Brush Clothing, Strickles, Emery Fillets. Top Flats Recovered and extra sets loaned at all plants—Lickerins

and Garnett Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breasts Rewired at Southern Plant—Midgley Patented Hand Stripping Cards, Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards and Inserted-Eye and Regular Wire Heddles.



*... in our research and
development departments*

With all this talk about oversold markets, yarn shortages, ceilings and priorities, it's hard to imagine a place anywhere in the textile industry where business is going on as usual.

But we have just such conditions in our research and fabric development departments and in the textile unit. Here, you might think you were back in 1937 or ahead

in 1947. Here, as always, scientists and technicians work side by side, learning how to produce new and better types of rayon fibers and yarns, and fabricating them into new, more handsome, and more durable types of cloth—assembling facts many of which can't be put into practical use as long as the emergency exists.

We sincerely feel that the new developments which will come as a result of this work will help make the future of America's textile industry even greater than the past. When conditions return to normal, as indeed they will, you may well have cause to be thankful for discoveries made in these very laboratories, where business went on as usual during the emergency.



AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

SALES OFFICE: 350 Fifth Ave., New York City

World's Largest Producer of Rayon Yarn

SALES OFFICES: New York, N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Providence, R. I.; Philadelphia, Pa.
PLANTS AT: Marcus Hook, Pa.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Roanoke, Va.; Lewistown, Pa.;
Nitro, W. Va.; Meadville, Pa.; Front Royal, Va.

EUTINOL

3 important functions in 1 process



NOW one product, EUTINOL, gives you *three* perfect print washing processes . . . a concentrated, combination fluid that *softens* fabrics, *deterges* with high-speed efficiency and does the job of *rapid wetting* all in one economical operation. You'll find that EUTINOL imparts a genuinely soft hand, makes colors more vivid and attractive, produces whites of remarkable purity.

EUTINOL can be successfully used on all fibres. It rinses freely and when used with soap increases and improves its effect. EUTINOL's high cation-active softening properties

plus its wetting and deterging qualities have been tested and *proved* by the industry. Find out today how this *three-in-one* product can aid your print washing.

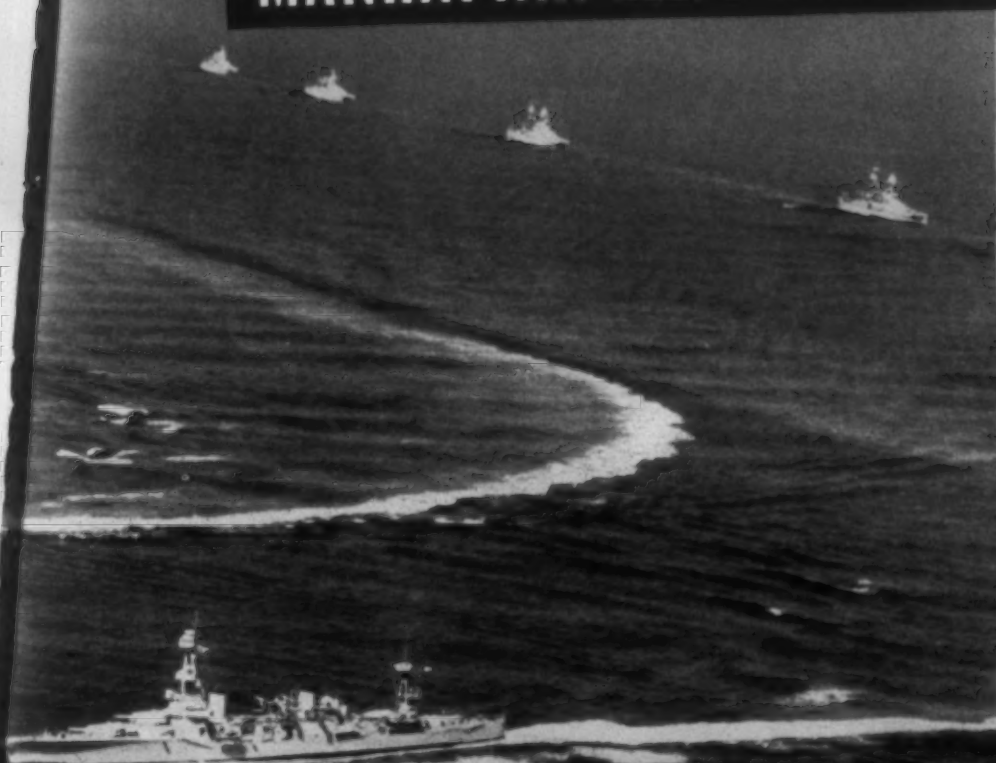


JACQUES WOLF & CO.
Chemicals **PASSAIC, N. J.**

WAREHOUSES: Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Pa., Utica, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Greenville, S. C., Chattanooga, Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn., Charlotte, N. C., Milwaukee, Wisc., Columbus, Ga.
Midwestern Distributor: Bradley F. Marthens, Chicago, Ill.

FROM THE *Ways* TO THE *Waves*—

MANHATTAN HELPS WITH "RUBBER" FOR *Ships*



Showing some of the rubber hose used in building a ship.

In the shipbuilding miracle that is about to reach an output of a ship a day, "rubber" plays an essential part.

As blueprints are being transmuted to metal at a pace that will produce a two-ocean navy months ahead of schedule, "rubber" is revealed not only as a critical material, but as a prodigy in its own right.

"Rubber" is not *one* material, but an array of materials, born of research and bred of experience in laboratories like MANHATTAN'S. Here, new compounds were pioneered, tested and retested and then proved in services where nothing else would do as well.

Natural and synthetic rubbers which resist oils, gasoline, salt water and chemical action have speeded the building, servicing and sailing of ships.

Hulls are welded, rivets driven, oil bunkers filled, engines are fed, channels are suction-dredged, vibration is dampened, submarine battery compartments are protected, propeller shafts rubber covered, salt water systems rubber lined, gun decks given foot security, exhausts in diesel-driven craft are almost silenced and given added years of life—all with rubber.

Hoists and cranes are controlled with asbestos friction material. Weld burrs and castings are ground smooth with abrasive wheels—rubber bonded and vibration dampened to reduce fatigue, to speed production.

A whole succession of improved or new products—pioneered and developed by MANHATTAN—is now "in training" for industry.

A Few of Many MANHATTAN Products for Ship and Yard

Porthole Rubber	Marine Exhaust Hose
Rubber Tiling	Rubber Deck Coverings
Packing and Gaskets	Rubber-Lined Tanks
Fire Hose	Rubber-Lined Salt
Air, Steam, Water Hose	Water Systems
Welding Hose	Asbestos Electric Cable



THE MANHATTAN RUBBER MANUFACTURING DIVISION
of RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES and FACTORIES . . . PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

SOUTHERN SHUTTLES

offers you

Improved Eyes for greater efficiency

ONE PIECE MACHINED EYE ELIMINATES BALLOONING AND TYING OF YARN

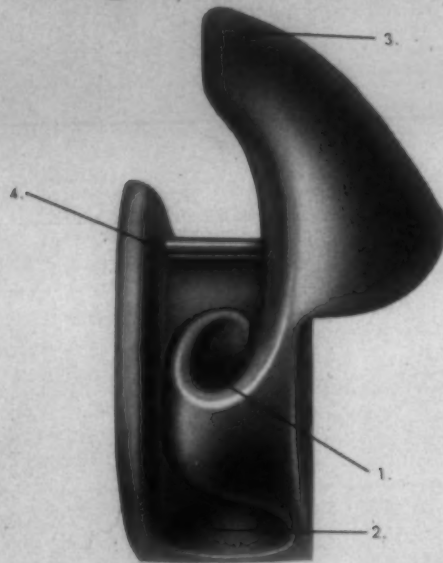
No. 1. Made of a one-piece casting and is so machined that a full scroll is made of the casting. Whereby there is no chance of the scroll getting bent or burred to impair its original efficiency.

Conventional hooks and scrolls made of stampings are easily damaged by improper transfers or corrective efforts to change the original design by well-meaning weavers.

No. 2. The design and shape of the rear portion of the eye gives a complete cover to prevent the yarn from ballooning out of the eye from the rear.

No. 3. The full scroll and specially designed beak or bill threads easily and keeps yarn from unthreading on the second pick after transfer.

No. 4. A hardened steel yarn pin is located to give any degree of tension for fine, medium, coarse, or special yarns.

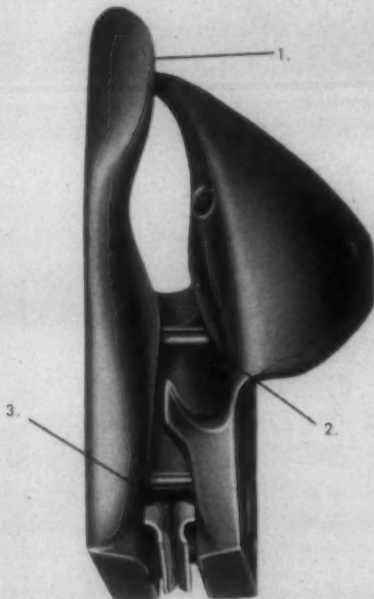


TENSION EYE FOR FINE DENIER RAYON, SILK AND FINE NUMBERS OF COTTON

No. 1. Brass casting permits accurate covering of front hook. Gauged to thousandths. No wood here to splinter or wear away.

No. 2. All pins either hard chrome or alsmag so located to give perfect protection of yarn. No brass is touched by yarn.

No. 3. Scientifically designed tension device. Super smooth honed non-static pads with full bevelled edges to prevent skinning back of filaments. Positive self-locking adjusting screws assuring proper tension at all times. The open design and centrally located pads makes positive threading and reduces snapping of yarn on transfer.



These are only two of many exclusive features you find in only Southern TEMPERED DOGWOOD Shuttles.

Send for all the interesting facts on the modern Shuttle.

SOUTHERN SHUTTLES

GREENVILLE, S. C.

DIVISION OF

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

BRANCHES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

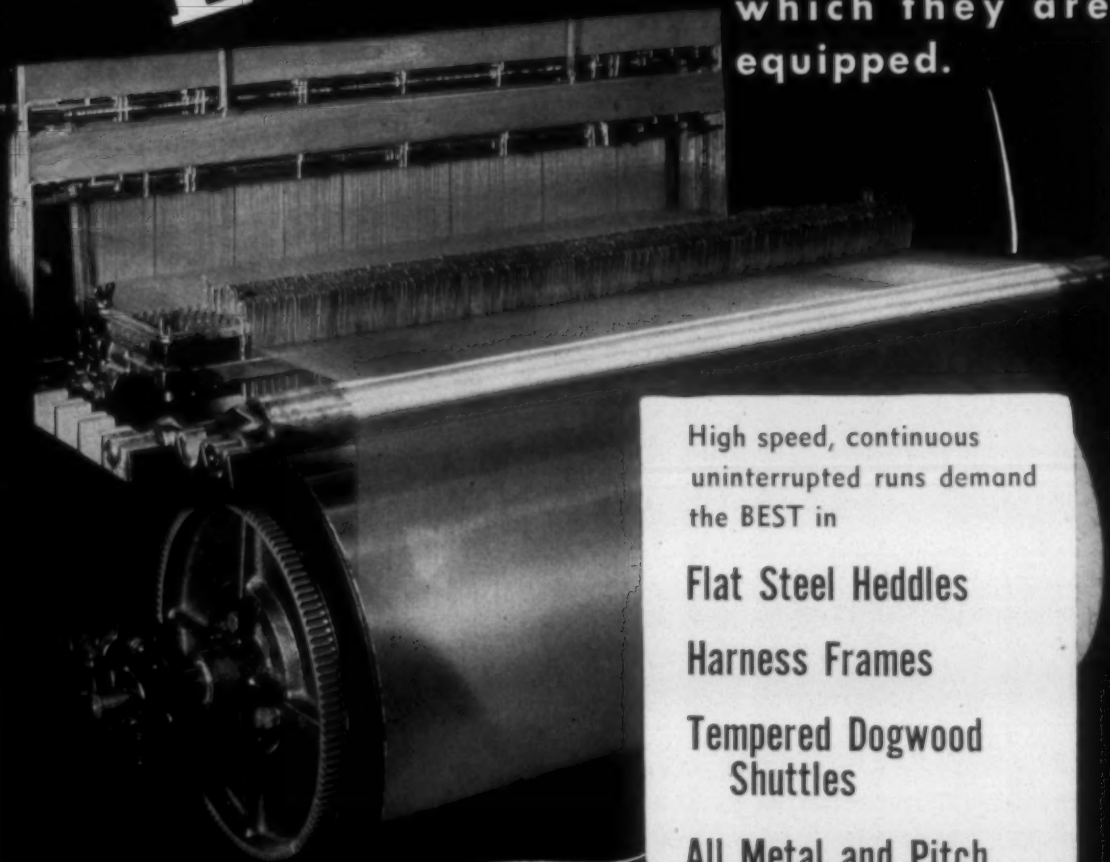
GREENSBORO, N. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.

YOUR LOOMS

are no better than
the *Harness* with
which they are
equipped.



High speed, continuous
uninterrupted runs demand
the BEST in

Flat Steel Heddles

Harness Frames

Tempered Dogwood
Shuttles

All Metal and Pitch
Band Reeds, etc.

that the market affords. Those bear-
ing the

TRADE MARK
Stehedco

trade mark are designed and made
for economy and quality weaving.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers of Superior

FLAT STEEL HEDDLES—HARNESS FRAMES—ALL TYPES OF LOOM REEDS—
TEMPERED DOGWOOD SHUTTLES—LOOM HARNESS ACCESSORIES

2100 W. Allegheny Avenue

Philadelphia, Pa.

BRANCH OFFICES
ALL OVER
THE WORLD

FIELD ENGINEERS
IN
EVERY DISTRICT



PAWTUCKET

Vitritex

FINISH

RINGS

**NORMAL PRODUCTION SPEED FROM THE
MOMENT THEY ARE INSTALLED . . .**

Pawtucket Vitritex Rings do not have to go through an expensive, traveler-wearing, breaking-in period when they're new. From the moment they are installed your frames operate at their normal speed and efficiency.

Pawtucket Rings are known for their precision workmanship, durable glass-smooth finish, easy starting qualities. Travelers last longer and run smoother and better on these rings . . . a fact which many spinning-room overseers have found from experience.

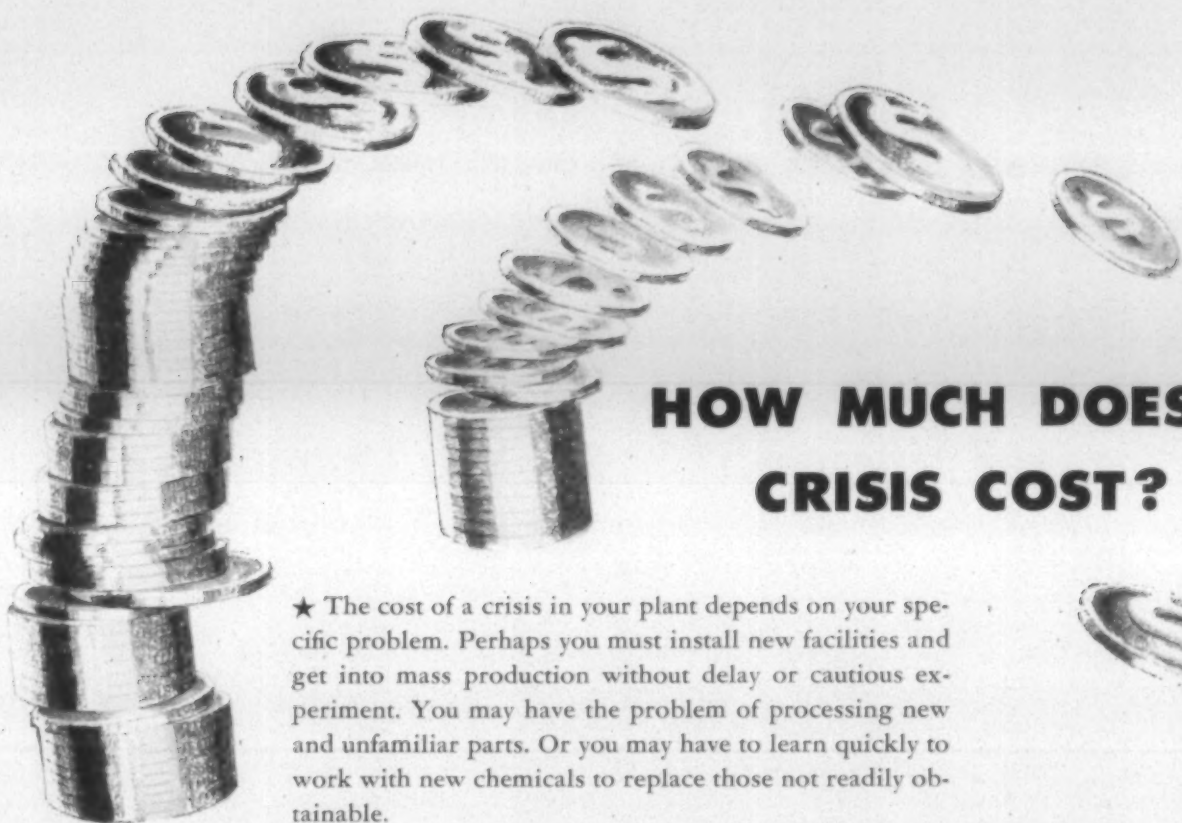
We will be glad to arrange a trial installation . . . or furnish without cost or obligation sufficient samples for your own test purposes.

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING COMPANY

(Subsidiary of Saco-Lowell Shops)

CENTRAL FALLS, RHODE ISLAND

**GIVE YOUR TRAVELERS A "TURN FOR THE BETTER"
. . . . INSTALL PAWTUCKET VITRITEX RINGS**



HOW MUCH DOES A CRISIS COST?

★ The cost of a crisis in your plant depends on your specific problem. Perhaps you must install new facilities and get into mass production without delay or cautious experiment. You may have the problem of processing new and unfamiliar parts. Or you may have to learn quickly to work with new chemicals to replace those not readily obtainable.

To manufacturers faced with these and other problems which involve chemicals or the application of chemicals, Du Pont offers the assistance of its Technical Service staff.

With our background of experience and research, we may be able to suggest possibilities you have not yet considered. Perhaps the Du Pont laboratories can supply technical information which will help you find suitable new materials or methods. The results of research in unrelated fields may have an unexpected application to the problem at hand.

Naturally, there are situations where little or nothing can be done at present. When in our opinion such a condition exists, we will frankly tell you so.

And when this period of unusual stress is past, the skill and competence acquired during 139 years of Du Pont chemical research will still be available to assist you in re-adjusting your program to normal requirements.



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY
INCORPORATED

THE R. & H. CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

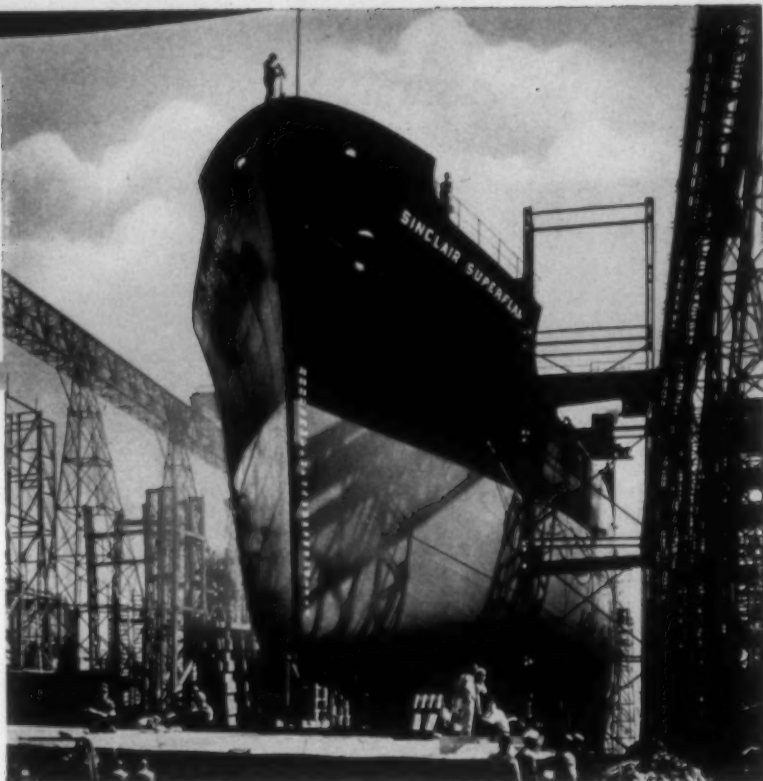
ALL-OUT DEFENSE

effort imposes loads on equipment that cause breakdown if lubrication fails. For safe lubrication of TEXTILE MACHINERY there are . . .

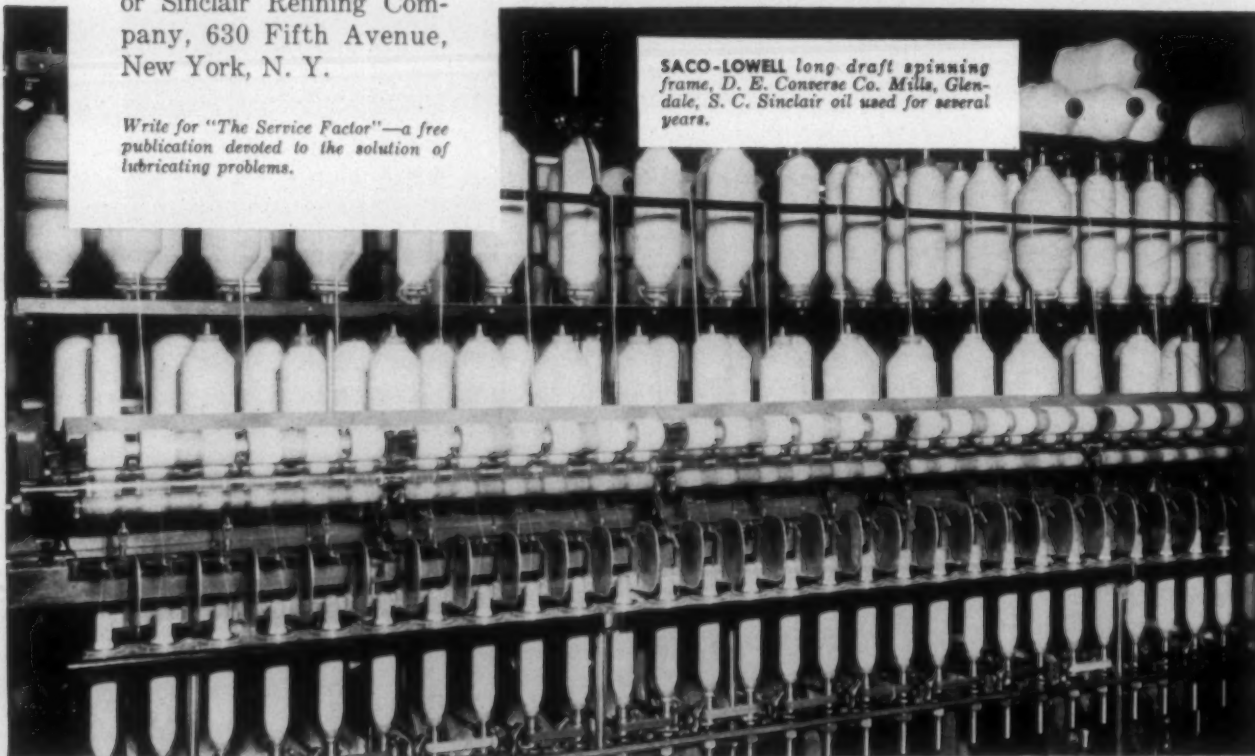
...SINCLAIR LILY WHITE OILS and NO-DRIP LUBRICANTS . . .

oils highly stable, non-staining, suited to all spindle speeds . . . lubricants with dependable staying qualities. Sinclair brands also include *knitting machine* oils. For full information, or lubrication advice, write nearest Sinclair office or Sinclair Refining Company, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Write for "The Service Factor"—a free publication devoted to the solution of lubricating problems.



SACO-LOWELL long draft spinning frame, D. E. Converse Co. Mills, Glendale, S. C. Sinclair oil used for several years.



SINCLAIR TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY (Inc.)

2540 WEST CERMAK ROAD
CHICAGO

10 WEST 51ST STREET
NEW YORK CITY

1907 GRAND AVENUE
KANSAS CITY

573 WEST PEACHTREE STREET
ATLANTA

FAIR BUILDING
FT. WORTH



The Cotton Textile Situation

By Dr. Claudius T. Murchison

President, Cotton Textile Institute

In his address as president at the recent meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Dr. Murchison called attention to the wage rise in the textile industry from 32 cents per hour in 1930 to 48 cents per hour in August, 1941, and the increase in number of employees from 357,000 in 1930 to 485,000 in 1941. In speaking of the textile industry and national defense he says: "The cotton textile industry takes second place to none in the spontaneity and success with which it has met the requirements of the emergency."

ON THIS, the fifteenth anniversary of the Institute, the surface of our economic and political life is covered by choppy waves and conflicting cross currents. Since dealing with these is the routine of everyday effort it is fitting, on this occasion, to dip beneath the surface and fathom the fundamental forces which are determining the long-run destinies of the industry.

The great expansion of the industry's productive effort during the past year is no longer news. In the performance of increasing domestic cotton consumption from the normal six million bales of a few years ago to the ten million bales of today the significant revelations are found in the mental attitudes of the industry and in the importance of the industry's economic contribution to the nation.

There was a time when it was common practice to refer to our industry as an industry of low wages and long hours. It is well known that we have made phenomenal progress in departing from that category. The industry adopted a standard 40-hour work week long before the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The average wage rate of 32c per hour in 1930 rose to 38c an hour in 1934, to 41c per hour in November, 1939, and still higher to 48c per hour in August, 1941.

In 1930, employment in the industry totalled 357,000 with a weekly payroll of \$5,191,000. During 1934, average employment rose to 394,000, a figure which by November, 1939, had reached 428,000 with a weekly payroll of \$6,578,000. By the end of August this year, the industry had reached a peak employment record of 485,000 people with a weekly pay envelope in excess of \$9,000,000

The casual observer might interpret this accomplishment as the consequence of legal compulsion, but one familiar with the internal character of the industry knows that legislation has been only an incidental part of this story. The great increase in payrolls and employment is a natural outcome of the improved economic situation since the autumn of 1939, and would do doubt have occurred irrespective of legislation. There has been no mental antagonism to higher wage rates because higher wages became economically feasible.

The same observation may be made with respect to the prices of raw cotton. During the entire decade of the 1930's cotton prices were so low as to constitute one of the country's major problems. They gave rise to a government program of production control and compensation payments which was without precedent. Both at home and abroad the cotton markets groaned under an ever-increasing surplus. Because of those circumstances the opinion was held in some quarters that the industry favored cheap cotton and consequently was in conflict with the farmer's interest.

Yet despite the very low prices of cotton and despite the industry's chronic sacrifice of manufacturing profit in that period, we were able to process and market within a typical year only around six million bales.

With the coming of industrial recovery, which rapidly developed into boom activity, cotton prices promptly began to soar. As in the case of wages, rising cotton prices have been associated with Congressional action, particularly the raising of the Government loan level to 85 per cent of parity. But, as in the case of wages, the upward swing was a natural outgrowth of the changed situation and probably would have come anyway as evidenced by the rise in cotton prices above the loan level.

This does not imply that the price sustaining policies of the Government were ineffective during the depression period and this reference is not intended to indicate that. The sole purpose is to point out that when it became economically possible for the industry to pay higher prices it did so with the utmost willingness and gratification. I have yet to hear any mill executive express regret or protest over the sensational rise which has taken place in the American cotton market.

This ready willingness on the part of the industry to accept the logical course of economic events when it was in the direction of progress has gone so far as a refusal to advocate a price ceiling for raw cotton even though the products of the industry were being subjected to maximum price control. Whether one considers this decision to be wise or unwise from the standpoint of the public interest, it demonstrates beyond question that the mental attitude of the industry is one of the utmost liberalism, wholly receptive to every circumstance and every development compatible with an equitable sharing of the national prosperity.

Spinners Join National Cotton Council

This state of mind has led to positive action of another type. During the year just passed the spinners of the industry have become an integral part of the great association which includes all of the important raw cotton interests, namely, the National Cotton Council. In this organization the spinners now take their place alongside the growers, the shippers, the ginners, the warehousemen, and the seed crushers in the formulation of common thinking. But this is not all.

In this same year the promotional activities of The Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Cotton Council have been merged into a single program. To finance this program all cotton interests from growers to spinners adopted a plan calling for a levy of five cents per bale on all American-grown cotton. More than 90 per cent of this year's cotton crop has been pledged to the support of this plan, an accomplishment which would have been impossible a few years ago but which today is greeted with universal acclaim. For the first time in history cotton can take its place with the greatest and most progressive of industries in the collective advancement of its own products.

At last we can provide the American press, the radio, the motion pictures and all other agencies of public expression with the information and the news which they would like to have for the benefit of the general public. At last we can give respectable support to scientific research, to merchandising methods, to the encouragement of design and fashion in cotton goods, and to the quest for new uses. Every phase of the cotton program is jointly approved and jointly administered by the two associations and in the New York and Memphis offices the work goes on unceasingly from the hands of an extremely able and loyal group of experts.

The program today is dedicated entirely to the theme of co-operation in thought and in deed between farmers and manufacturers. It is my belief that these groups are on the threshold of mutual understanding and a unified philosophy. They will undoubtedly join hands in the formation of sound cotton policy.

National Defense

The advancement of the National Defense Program is calling for unprecedented effort on the part of every industry. The cotton textile industry takes second place to none in the spontaneity and success with which it has met the requirements of the emergency. Yet its physical difficulties are many and have not yet been wholly overcome.

The first of these is that the industry is composed of a vast number of units the majority of which are comparatively small. A second is that the military and industrial needs of the emergency require not only a great expansion of production but also a change in the proportions and character of goods produced.

The proportions of the various types of needed products have already undergone substantial changes. In part such changes come about automatically as demands vary but in an industry of so many units they also require collective study and collective adjustment. The individual unit is greatly handicapped in making its contribution to general readjustment unless it has adequate information and guidance with respect to the picture as a whole.

It follows that maximum service to the National Defense Program must be co-operative and concerted in nature. But such co-operation can not be made complete merely by wishing it, or by requesting it. It must be implemented by administrative machinery operated by experienced hands. In its trade associations the industry has such machinery. They are the product of long years of careful building.

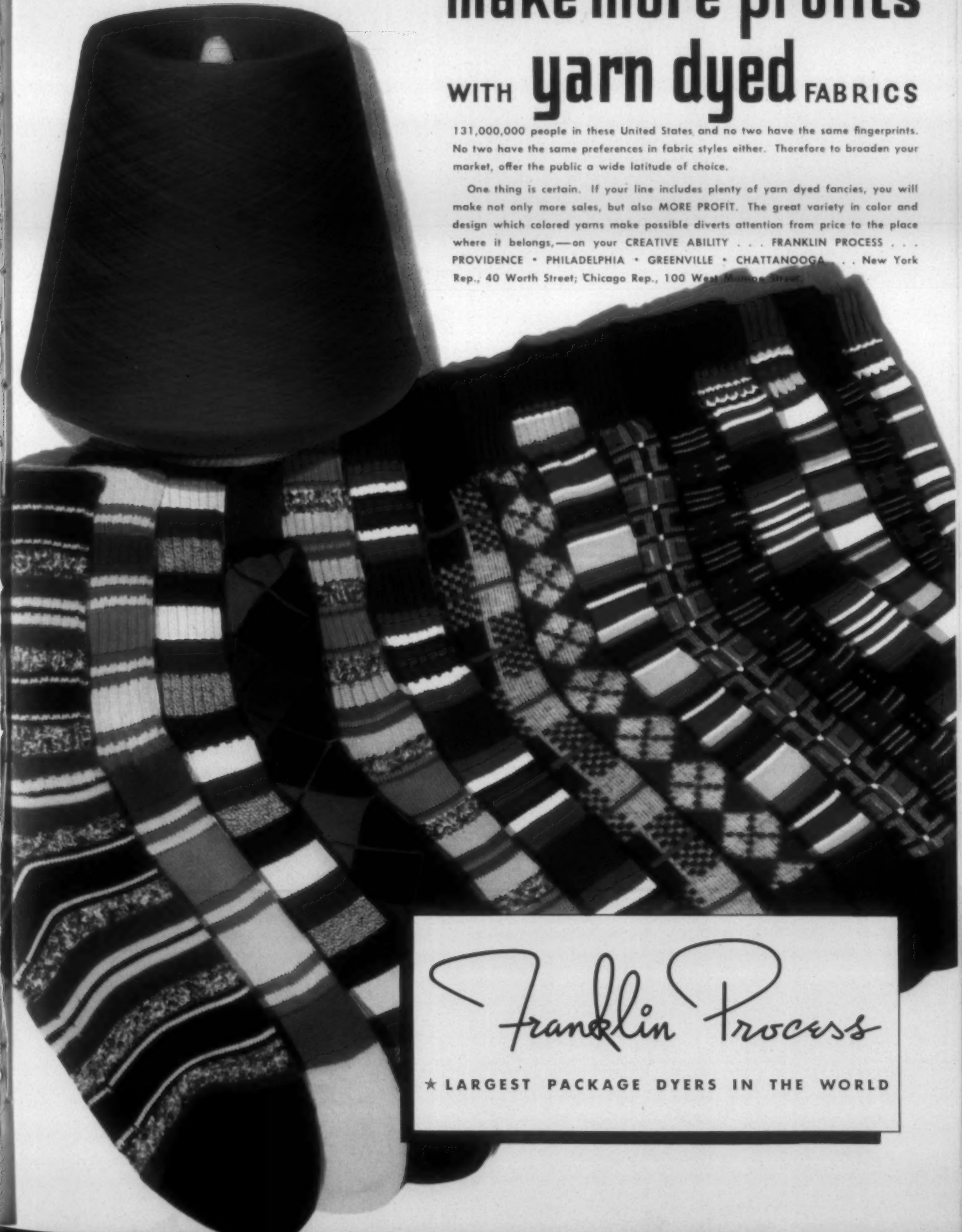
It is possible in a time of emergency to construct new machinery to facilitate group action and it may take the form of industry committees or boards or panels designated by a Government agency. But insofar as they are truly representative, they must represent the same groups which the associations represent.

If they should be chosen without the procedure which an industry would normally use, that could scarcely be called an advantage. If they are denied the use of trade association personnel and facilities for purposes of investigation, or analysis, or explanation to the industry; or if their relationship to the industry is anomalous or one of complete negation, it is even more difficult to see the advantage.

Perhaps there is a misconception of what a trade association really is. Perhaps it is thought that a trade association consists of its paid officials and that they possess magical formulas for producing results all their own. In the trade associations of the cotton textile industry this is assuredly not the case. The trade association consists only of its members. They determine the courses to be taken and the activities to be pursued. For the most part the paid officials are administrators engaged in carrying out the routine activities of their office. They do not determine matters of policy. They do not always act as a public representative. When they do so it is only on direction and in each instance it is always a matter of choice whether the industry spokesman should be a trade association official or a lay member of the association, or a committee of members.

The procedures are always democratic, always representative of majority views, always public, always consonant with the general interest, and always within the bounds of legality insofar as they can be ascertained. They are amenable to specific instructions from Government authority just as a public agency would be. Their practical advantage for usefulness in all matters relating to industry consists (1) in full time, experienced personnel whose knowledge is of the industry as a whole and whose interest is in the industry as a whole, (2) the possession of facilities and techniques for the procurement

(Continued on Page 61)



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Research, Priorities, Reclamation of Parts, Discussed At Greensboro Meeting

THE fall meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association was held in the ballroom of the O. Henry Hotel, Greensboro, N. C., on Saturday morning, October 25, 1941. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. T. C. Pegram, of the Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C., the Vice-Chairman of the Division, Mr. Howard Barton, of Marshall Field & Co., Spray, N. C., presided. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock.

A stenographic report of the meeting follows:

Chairman Barton: Gentlemen, we have a good program here this morning, and I hope everyone will take part, so that we shall get all we can from it.

I shall first ask the Hon. Huger S. King, Mayor of Greensboro, to say a word of welcome.

Hon. Huger S. King, Mayor of Greensboro: In the first place, Mr. Chairman, I might say that I am somewhat surprised at the attendance here this morning, because Greensboro is somewhat removed, geographically, from any football game today.

This city is more or less of a textile center, and I feel that we understand some of the problems that confront you. We are working on the same problems, and we have a vital interest in the textile industry. I sincerely hope that out of this meeting will come some good for you and also for us, because any textile problem solved is for the good of everybody in the industry.

I know there are some things worrying you these days, among them the term "priorities" and what is meant by that. I am sure that is giving you trouble, just as it is troubling us. There are many other problems, but I have sincere confidence in the ability of the American people to solve them.

May I say that we are delighted you are here and hope you will come back next year to Greensboro.

Chairman: Mr. J. O. Thomas, of Spray, the President of the Southern Textile Association, will respond to the welcome by Mayor King.

J. O. Thomas, Personnel Mgr., Marshall Field & Co., Spray, N. C.: Mr. Chairman, I am sure we are all grateful to Mayor King for the cordial welcome he has given us. Those of us who come to Greensboro frequently know that it is a good place to come to and know that it is a good place for holding meetings of this kind. We sincerely appreciate the welcome the Mayor of Greensboro has extended to us this morning, and I know we are all glad to be here.

I should like to call the attention of the group to the exhibit we have out in the lobby at the entrance to this room—an exhibit of welded parts. Mr. Pegram, the

Chairman of this Division, is unable to be here this morning; those of you who have read the morning papers know that he has some trouble at his mill. He was to send some welded parts, also, and since he is not here the exhibit is not as large as we had hoped to have.

I should like to say that this hotel has been very generous to us in giving us this place to meet, without any charge, and in extending other courtesies. I hope that you will reciprocate and show it whatever courtesies you can, from time to time.

We thank you, Mr. Mayor, and I am sure we shall enjoy our meeting here.

Chairman Barton: I am going to ask Mr. Thomas to present the next speaker.

President Thomas: Most of you know that the Textile Foundation made a donation to the Southern Textile Association and the Arkwrights to put on a full-time research worker. Mr. G. H. Dunlap, who was with Clemson College for some years, has been on this job now for several months and has been visiting mills in the Southern States. Eventually he hopes to get into the New England States and to do some testing there. He has been attending some of these meetings and making reports on some of the tests he has made. We must bear in mind that he has been on the job for only a short time, and I think he has been doing a very constructive piece of work—work that will be of value to the whole cotton-textile industry. Mr. Dunlap is here this morning, and it is my pleasure at this time to present him, so that he may give us a brief report on his work. Mr. G. H. Dunlap.

G. H. Dunlap, Director of Research, Textile Foundation and Southern Textile Association, Walhalla, S. C.: Mr. Chairman, it is always a pleasure to meet with you gentlemen. I think this is about the fourth meeting I have attended this fall.

I shall try to give you in a few words an outline of what I have done so far. I have covered five States. Some of you have asked me why I have not been to see you, but frankly, when you think of one man's covering the territory from Maine to Texas, it is quite a job. It is almost impossible for me to visit every mill, but nothing would please me more than to get a note from you or a short letter asking me to come by and see you. I have received five or six letters like that. It is pretty hard to advertise the type of work that I am doing, and I feel that attending these meetings is the best way of getting it before you.

I have run into some difficulties only where the mills are going through a period of reorganization, you might say, and other little difficulties. Frankly, I think I could have had 50 to 75 tests had it not been for that. I do

have right now about 27 tests that are being run, and I believe you will be interested in hearing about some of them. I shall not take time to tell you about all.

One test is on the cards. Many mill men feel that every machine in the textile industry has been improved except for the card; it is the same old card that came out with revolving flats and they feel that the speed of that cylinder at 165 is as fast as it should run. I am running four tests on the card, because everywhere I have been that is the bottle-neck in the textile industry—shortage of cards, shortage of cards. So we are running four tests in which we are increasing the speed of the machine—I mean increasing the speed of the drive. One mill is running a test changing the cylinder speed from 172 to 196; another from 165 to 192; another at 185. Another mill is going to increase the speed of the machine 10 per cent and then increase the production gear 10 per cent, a theoretical increase of 20 per cent. I have another mill that is just a little upset over that; they are satisfied with the production they are getting on the card, but they are going to increase the drive, so as to increase the speed of the cylinder, and then are going to put the doffer and the feed roll back at the original speed. So in that way we shall find out something about this carding action between the cylinder and the flats.

That is just one of the things we are doing, and I feel if that works—I do not know whether it will or not, and I am probably just as skeptical as you are—if that works at this time, when the mills are short of cards, I shall feel I have accomplished something for the industry.

The results of the tests will be mailed out, so that you will be familiar with them. Maybe you will want to duplicate some of the tests. I want to duplicate every one and I prefer to have the tests made in different localities, so that they will be made under different conditions.

I have been working in the laboratory for two weeks (there are several laboratories to which I have access), testing the product of the cards, and I hope to be able to release the results soon.

Chairman Barton: Thank you, Mr. Dunlap.

The next part of our program has to do with priorities; a lot of us know what they are. I am going to ask Mr. Thomas to introduce the next speaker.

President Thomas: I am sure that all of us are deeply interested in this subject of priorities, certainly at this present moment; and we are here this morning, among other reasons, to discuss this very important topic. We are extremely fortunate in that we have a man here who is thoroughly familiar with this priorities situation, a man who, I believe, has just recently come into this territory. We are glad this morning to have with us the District Manager of the Priorities Field Service at Charlotte, N. C.—Mr. J. E. MacDougall. I present Mr. MacDougall.

How Priorities Affect the Textile Industry

(J. E. MacDougall, District Manager, Priorities Field Service, Charlotte, N. C.)

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I do not think that up to the present time priorities have touched the textile industry as much as they have a lot of other industries. Perhaps a little later that will not be true. For instance, until September 18th I was with Smith, Drum & Co., manufacturers of dyeing machinery, mercerizing machin-

ery, etc. Most of our stuff was made of monel metal and stainless steel. Of course, nickel is in both of those metals, and of course nickel is one of the scarce materials on the critical list. Now, in addition to that metal's being on the critical list, the factory of my former company was in Philadelphia. In Philadelphia are the Frankfort Arsenal and the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The authorities there knew we had a fairly good machine shop and could do certain things they wanted done, so they gave us orders with pretty high priority ratings or preference ratings. (They are one and the same thing; you hear both terms, priorities rating and preference rating, but they are one and the same thing.) The law is, under the Office of Production Management, Priorities Division, that if you get from the Army or the Navy a contract with an A-10 or higher rating you must fill that. So it gets right down to this; even if my former company had the metal (which it did not), if it had the metal to manufacture a lot of things they must take care of those contracts first. Some of you have perhaps felt that same sort of pressure, but from what I have heard so far I do not think it has reached down and touched you yet. I do not know what the future will hold.

In discussing priorities as they touch the textile mills I think perhaps I had better go back to the order that came out, entitled Preference Rating Order (or maybe it was Priority Order) No. P-53. There was a lot of confusion about that. When that order was gotten out it was intended to be an order to facilitate the acquisition of materials on the part of manufacturers of textile equipment—for instance, Saco-Lowell, Whiting, Universal Winding, and all those folks, so that when you gentlemen placed your orders they would have the parts of maintenance, repair, etc., on hand. A lot of mills telephoned my office to ask about what relationship had been established between the mills and that so-called producer, and they said that they had heard from Washington that that order did cover the mills. So I wrote for a clarification of it, and I got this clarification. It said that any textile mill that had its own shop and had been ordering its own stuff and making a lot of parts could qualify under that order.

Then perhaps you heard of P-22, which covered twenty industries and did not touch on the textile industry. To qualify under P-53 it was necessary for a textile plant to apply on Form PD-88. There comes a lot of confusion. There was the P order, 53, which covered the things which you could and could not do; and to qualify under that you should have applied, if you came within that classification, on PD-88. Now, try to think, when you see a PD up there in the corner of a form, try to think of PD as procedure. Pretty generally that is true. There are "P" orders and "M" orders, but PD usually is procedure.

Just to show you how fast this thing is moving, I have one copy of this order, which has been in the newspapers in some places. It was gotten out on the 16th day of October, 1941, and it supersedes P-22, which covered twenty industries (I have forgotten what they all are) and it takes the place also of P-53, under which some of you may be operating—P-22 amended. There it says what a producer can do and then gives definitions of produced. "A producer is any Government unit" and then "any individual, partnership, association, corpora-

(Continued on Page 53)

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TECHNICAL SERVICE

Good Housekeeping, Training New Workers, Discussed at Durham Meeting

THE Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association held its fall meeting in the auditorium of the Erwin Cotton Mills Co. Community Building, Durham, N. C., on Saturday, October 18, 1941. The chairman of the Division, George Gilliam, superintendent of the Sterling Cotton Mills, Inc., at Franklinton, N. C., called the meeting to order at 10:45.

The stenographic report of the first part of this meeting was published in the November 1st issue, and contained discussion on good housekeeping in the mill, cleaning machinery, methods of cleaning floors, windows, walls, etc., and schedules of cleaning and frequency of cleaning. The report continues here.

Chairman Gilliam: I think we should like to hear from a mill down the road. Mr. Lyles, of Roanoke Rapids, will you give us your ideas on this subject?

A. B. Lyles, Overseer Spinning, Rosemary Mfg. Co. No. 1, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: As to our cleaning system, we try to keep the floors clean all the time. We have an unusually good floor. A new floor has been put in there and a wood preservative put on it, and it is right slick—not slick to walk on, but it is very easily kept clean. We use two sweepers. We are running two eight-hour shifts. I have the oilers come in at 7 o'clock in the morning, and they work straight through to 4 o'clock. The night oilers come in at 4 o'clock and go off at 12. The room stops from 11 to 12, and we have electric blowers that blow thirty frames each time. One of the oilers blows off while the other one sweeps up. By doing that we keep the frames in pretty good condition. The clearers we go over twice a day with a brush. We do not have any cleaning up with rags or cotton while a machine is in operation; we use a brush. Sometimes, however, oil cups get stopped up and we have to wipe them off. We do not stop the machine to do that.

Chairman Gilliam: How about the overhead cleaning?

Mr. Lyles: We try to sweep off twice a week.

Chairman: In regard to this floor preserver you were speaking of, do you have to mop and clean as often as without it? The grease does not go into the wood but comes off clean?

Mr. Lyles: Yes. We have a scrubber whose job it is to wipe up those spots. He uses a preparation that is made especially for that purpose.

Chairman Gilliam: Do you find that it keeps the floor in better condition than where you do not use the preserver, or what advantage does it have besides being easy to clean?

Mr. Lyles: It looks better, for one thing. We do not have any spitting on the floor.

Chairman: You say you do not have any spitting on the floor? (Laughter.)

Mr. Lyles: I mean if we know it.

Chairman: Maybe some of these gentlemen would be interested in the cost of applying this wood preserver.

Mr. Lyles: Mr. McGee, I think, can give you that information.

Chairman Gilliam: Can you tell us, Mr. McGee?

J. E. McGee, Asst. Supt., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: That preserver was put on when the floor was brand new. It is a preparation put out by DuPont. The idea is to keep any water or anything else from ever getting into the wood. Oil or grease will not soak into it. The preservative makes the floor look like a hardwood floor. We do not use water for washing it up but use a preparation that is put out for the purpose of cleaning up spots. We have rubber-tired trucks, etc., that run over that floor, and you cannot tell where they have run.

Mr. Gilliam: You do not use any water on it at all?

Mr. McGee: No.

D. E. Long, Overseer Carding and Spinning, Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford, N. C.: Do you think that preparation could be used for a floor that is not new?

Mr. McGee: I think it might, if you can get the floor thoroughly clean.

Mr. Long: I wonder sometimes how much cleaning can be done when one is trying to keep the costs down. I hear a good deal about cost; maybe some of you do not. Just how does this thing called cost come in?

Chairman: Mr. Harden brought that up, too.

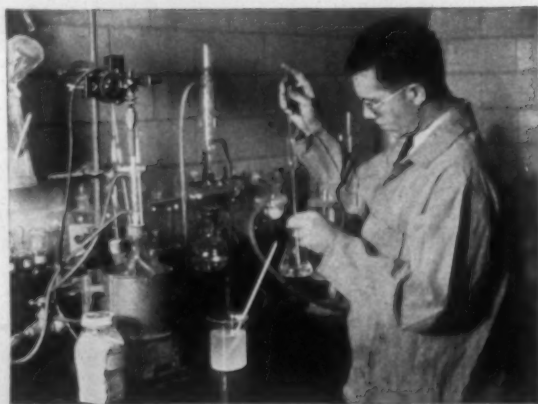
Mr. Long: I believe Mr. Harden said his ideas are in the embryonic stage. Is that right, Mr. Harden?

Mr. Harden: I said I am beginning to think that it might be better to throw in more men and get the cleaning done in a short time than to keep the mill standing a longer time.

Mr. Long: I did not know there were so many lucky mill men in the world, but I have found out at this meeting a good many of them are running only two shifts. I thought most of them had to run three.

Chairman Gilliam: We will go on to the winding, spooling and warping now and discuss good housekeeping in that department. I believe we have Mr. Harden on the

(Continued on Page 64)



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Murchison Again To Head Institute

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison was re-elected president of the Cotton-Textile Institute at a luncheon meeting of the board of directors which concluded the fifteenth anniversary meeting of the organization in New York. Goldthwaite H. Dorr and Paul B. Halstead were re-elected chairman of the board and secretary-treasurer, respectively. Meantime new vice-presidents were chosen, these being A. H. Grossman, of Utica and Mohawk Cotton Mills, Utica, and William N. Banks, of Grantville Mills, Grantville, Ga.

Chosen to serve on the executive committee for three years were: E. M. Philippi, American Thread Co., New York City; Scott Russell, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; Fred W. Symmes, Union-Buffalo Mills Co., Greenville, S. C., and Donald M. Tansill, Pepperell Mfg. Co., New York City. Elected to the board of directors for two years were: C. B. Hayes, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C., and E. M. Philippi.

The following directors were elected for a period of three years: A. M. Allen, Baltic Mills, Providence, R. I.; Robert Amory, Nashua Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; Howard Baetjer, Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Baltimore, Md.; Harry L. Bailey, Brookside Mills, New York City; Karl Bishopric, Spray Cotton Mills, Spray, N. C.; Herman Cone, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.; Norman Elsas, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Lafayette, Ga.; Vernon L. Faulkner, Continental Mills, Lewiston, Me.; B. B. Gossett, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.; G. W. Hamilton, Crown Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.; George S. Harris, Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.; Bertram H. Hawkins, Merrimack Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; Luther H. Hodges, Marshall Field & Co., New York City; George Lanier, West Point Mfg. Co., West Point, Ga.; K. P. Lewis, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., West Durham, N. C.; Paul K. McKenney, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.; G. H. Milliken, Dallas Mfg. Co., New York City; J. Frank Morrissey, Interlaken Mills, Fiskeville, R. I.; Charles B. Nichols, Appleton Co., Anderson, S. C.; Ellison A. Smyth, III, Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.; D. P. Stowe, South Fork Mfg. Co., Belmont, N. C.; Sam H. Swint, Graniteville Co., Graniteville, S. C.; Fred W. Symmes, Union-Buffalo Mills Co., Greenville, S. C.

Other mill men serving on the board are: W. N. Banks, Grantville Mills, Grantville, Ga.; Arthur B. Barnes, Ponemah Mills, Taftville, Conn.; S. Marshall Beattie, Piedmont Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.; Charles F. Broughton, Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; H. A. Burow, Bonham Cotton Mills, Bonham, Tex.; Donald Comer, Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.; B. F. Hagood, Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C.; Gordon Harrower, Wauregan-Quinebaug Mills, Wauregan, Conn.; C. E. Hatch, Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.; W. H. Hightower, Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.; Robert P. Hooper, Wm. E. Hooper & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Weston Howland, Wellington Mills, Boston, Mass.; C. E. Hutchison, American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.; L. L. Jones, Canton Cotton Mills, Canton, Ga.; P. L. Lamb, Nonquit Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; J. A. Miller, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; W. S. Montgomery, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C.

Moore, Rhodhiss Mills Co., Charlotte, N. C.; A. G. Myers, Flint Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.; J. T. Phillips, Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala.; L. D. Pitts, Industrial Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.; T. Scott Roberts, Adelaide Mills, Anniston, Ala.; Scott Russell, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; Charles A. Sweet, Sherman Mfg. Co., New York City; F. C. Williams, Roanoke Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; D. W. Anderson, Pacolet Mfg. Co., Pacolet, S. C.; Allan Barrows, Gosnold Mills Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; J. A. Chapman, Jr., Inman Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. H. Cheatham, Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.; A. H. Crossman, Utica and Mohawk Cotton Mills, Utica, N. Y.; R. C. Dick, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass.; W. H. Entwistle, Entwistle Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.; Paul Gifford, Bourne Mills, Fall River, Mass.; L. O. Hammett, Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C.; Robert E. Henry, Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Allen F. Johnson, Florence Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Harvey W. Moore, Brown Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.; J. A. Moore, Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton, N. C.; T. M. Norris, Norris Cotton Mills Co., Catechee, S. C.; H. H. Rapp, Powdrell & Alexander, Danielson, Conn.; Paul A. Redmond, Alabama Mills Co., Birmingham, Ala.; W. H. Sutfenfield, American Yarn & Processing Co., Mt. Holly, N. C.; R. C. Thatcher, Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; A. K. Winget, Ebird Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.; George M. Wright, Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C.; Walter S. Wyman, Bates Mfg. Co., Augusta, Me.

Cotton Promotion Goes To College

Memphis, Tenn.—The first of a series of cotton fashion shows and cotton balls designed primarily as an American cotton promotion among college groups throughout the cotton belt will be held at the University of Mississippi on December 5th, the National Cotton Council announced recently. The show and ball will climax a week-long cotton celebration beginning on November 29th.

The promotion project is the first of its kind ever attempted and will be undertaken largely as a student effort, under the sponsorship of the Council, the Cotton-Textile Institute and the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs. It will serve as the basis for a belt-wide college cotton promotion to be staged prior to and during the 1942 National Cotton Week.

The fashion show will feature the latest creations in both winter cottons and advance spring fashions, and will have as models university co-eds who have received student recognition for their grace and beauty. Through a special tie-in arranged with Oxford, Mississippi, merchants the clothes are being furnished by the Cotton-Textile Institute in co-operation with some of the country's largest manufacturers of women's wear.

The more serious and far-reaching aspects of the program will be a series of classroom lectures to be given by faculty members on the economic and special importance of cotton in the lives of Americans. The O. D. K., men's leadership group, is to feature a special forum on cotton problems. An address to the student body by a cotton industry leader will stress the contribution college students can make to the industry's effort to keep King Cotton securely on his throne.



**TO CYANAMID
FOR**

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PENETRANTS

SOFTENERS

SIZING COMPOUNDS

DECERESOL* WETTING AGENTS

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

PROMPT SERVICE

FOLLOW THE SIGNS TO CYANAMID

not only for textile specialties but also for a complete line of basic chemicals for the processing of all types of fabrics. Our technical Service Representatives, supported by the extensive resources of our modern research laboratories, will be glad to assist you in selecting the most suitable materials for your specific purposes.

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A Unit of American Cyanamid Company

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District Offices: Wilkinson Boulevard, Charlotte, N. C.; 89 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.; 401 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; Azusa, Cal.; Russell and Bayard Sts., Baltimore, Md.; 850 Leader Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; 931 Fisher Bldg., Detroit, Mich.; Miller Rd., Kalamazoo, Mich.; 900 Shell Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

*Trade-mark of American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation applied to wetting agents of its own manufacture.

Carolina Yarn Association Has Annual Outing

A RMY jeeps, trucks, and motorcycles, maneuvering in the sandhills section of the State, slowed but failed to halt the advance of the Carolina Yarn Association brigade on Pinehurst last month, and approximately 450 members and guests reached the objective in time for the twelfth annual outing, October 24th and 25th. In fact, quite a large contingent arrived a day or two in advance to warm up for the scheduled activities.

As usual, the weather was ideal for the two-day outdoor events and both golf and skeet drew record-breaking fields. Exactly 328 players struggled around the Nos. 1 and 2 courses and there were over 50 entrants in the skeet shoot. Among the golfers who battled the famous No. 2 championship layout, the majority, including Roy Bartels, seemed to be heartily in favor of the owners giving this particular acreage back to the Indians.

Annual Banquet

At the annual banquet Saturday night in the spacious dining room of the Carolina Hotel, at which Gordon Hope, president of the Association, presided, over 100 handsome prizes were awarded to winners in the golf tournament and skeet shoot. Presentation of the golf prizes was made by Chairman Bob Baker; presentation of the skeet prizes by Chairman Bill Dodson.

The floor show, offered by a highly talented professional troupe on Friday evening and again Saturday night following the banquet, apparently made a tremendous hit. Arrangements for this entertainment were made by Chairman John Sherrill, assisted by Ray Weaver and Jim McDowell.

Assisting Bob Baker in arranging and running the golf tournament were Sam Diggle with his famous record book, Bill Yates, Fred Lemmond and Darden Hampton. Net Murphy and Pat Raiford helped Chairman Joe Foil select the prizes, and Chairman Bill Dodson of the skeet committee had Joe Mason and Joe Ballentine as his lieutenants.

Frank Love was chairman of the invitation committee and was assisted by Walter Brown and Jim Furr. The committee must have had few if any "refusals," judging by the size of the crowd.

The annual outings of the Carolina Yarn Association have long been regarded as among the most enjoyable and best handled get-togethers in the textile industry and this year's outing ran true to form. Much credit is due the association officials and members of the committee for the efficient manner in which they arranged the numerous details which an affair of this kind always entails.

Membership

The Carolina Yarn Association is composed of the following members and associate members:

Members—Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Amer. Bemberg Corp., American Enka Corp., American Yarn & Processing Co., Atwood Machine Co., C. A. Auffmordt Co., Barnhardt Bros., Carolina Process Co., Cannon Mills, Celanese Corp., Cosby & Thomas, Dixie Mercerizing Co., Duffy Silk Co., Duplan Silk Corp., DuPont Rayon Co., Fidelity Machine Co., Filatex Corp., B. F. Goodrich Co., Grove Silk Co., The Hampton Co., Oscar Heineman Corp., Hemphill Co., Industrial Rayon Corp., Johnston Mills, Kahn & Feldman, Kaumagraph Co., R. K. Laros Silk Co., John P. Maguire & Co., North American Rayon Corp., Charles B. Paulus, Paramount Textile Machinery Co., Penn Worsted Co., Piedmont Silk Mills, Scott & Williams, Sellers Mfg. Co., Smith-Drum & Co., Southern Franklin Process Co., Southern Mercerizing So., Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., A. M. Tenney Associates, Tex-

(Continued on Page 51)

SNAPSHOTS

1. Joe Mason, Bill Laslie.
2. Contestants and spectators at the Gun Club.
3. Bill Dodson, skeet chairman.
4. H. T. Cosby broke this one (we hope).
5. H. C. ("Shup") Shuptrine shows perfect form.
6. John Morehead, George Thomas.
7. Dick Smith, who helped with the scoring.
8. Albert Garrou, at the "alert" position.
9. M. L. Thompson, A. G. Schautz, Walter Nebel.
10. Club House, facing No. 1 course.
11. H. M. Peters, J. V. Garrett.
12. Don Jonas, Hoyle Hutchens, Russ Hodges.
13. H. J. Haynsworth, Wick Rose, J. C. Cowan, Jr.
14. Bill Crenshaw, Sam Black, Ben Hunter, M. B. Foil.
15. Banquet head table, showing some of the handsome prizes.
16. Top: Guy Tanner, George Boys, President Gordon Hope. Bottom row: L. E. Klutz, June Woolen, E. E. Elting.
17. Barnhardt Bros. table at banquet.
18. "Andy" Anderson, Arthur Wellman, Ernest Jonas.
19. E. E. Pickard, Carl Ferenbach, R. W. Boyd, G. B. Smith.
20. F. R. Harris, W. H. Cobble, Ed Hethcote, N. T. Gilbreath.
21. Frank Aken, L. M. Graves, Jack Degener.
22. A. O. Wellman, J. N. Atkins, Lee Keiger, R. L. Rayburn.
23. Tom Hall, Jr., Boylan Carr, Manley Whitener.





1. George P. Entwistle, retiring president, Entwistle Mills; Wm. H. Ruffin, incoming president, Erwin Cotton Mills Co.; Hunter Marshall, secretary-treasurer. 2. Marion Heiss, Revolution Cotton Mills; Hill Zahn, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.; Jim Sandridge, DuPont. 3. David Clark, editor Textile Bulletin; D. M. McSpadden, McSpadden & Cook; I. B. Covington, Wade Mfg. Co. 4. Ellison Smyth, 3rd, newly elected first vice-president; Wm. Ruffin; Bernard Cone and Herman Cone, of the Cone Mills.

Best Meeting In Years for North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers

THE meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Pinehurst on November 6th and 7th was one of the best in the history of the Association. Exceptionally well attended, the convention moved along smoothly under the direction of Hunter Marshall and his competent helper, Miss Ruth Robinson, and was pronounced an outstanding success by all those present.

The first day was devoted to golf, skeet, and a meeting of the board of directors. In the evening, the members saw a motion picture, "North Carolina Variety Vacationland," which depicted the various advantages of the State.

On the second day, the morning was devoted to the annual business session, which included an address by the retiring president (see page 32), an address by Col. Willard Chevalier, editor of *Business Week*, reports of the various committees, and election of officers for the next year.

Colonel Chevalier stressed the importance of solving the problems with the same kind of enthusiasm that has made America great. He said there are two types of men in business management—the crank turners, who can take a set-up that is given them and work it through successfully, and the basic thinkers, who can go through a situation and work out the solution of their problems.

"Although I don't hold with the New Dealers in everything they have done," he said, "they have made a lot of American businessmen think about business when, before, they had been taking it for granted."

He said that after the war the technologists, management and labor must work together to produce more to take care of the needs of the nation in order that the living standards of the United States may not suffer.

Election of Officers

Newly-elected officers of the Association are: President, Wm. H. Ruffin, secretary-treasurer of the Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham; first vice-president, E. A. Spaugh, Jr., production manager and vice-president of Arista Mills, Winston-Salem; second vice-president, Ellison A. Smyth, 3rd, president and treasurer of Balfour Mills, Balfour. Hunter Marshall was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

New directors elected were: I. B. Covington, of Wadesboro; Frank Williams, of Roanoke Rapids; Julian Robertson, of Salisbury; W. H. Suttonfield, of Mount Holly; B. B. Hayes, of Lenoir, and W. K. Mauney, of Kings Mountain.

Other directors are: W. H. Entwistle, Wm. H. Ruffin, Ellison A. Smyth, 3rd, J. R. Dover, Jr., H. M. Jones, D. A. Long, Jr., J. E. Millis, R. A. Spaugh, Jr., F. C. Williams, Carl Bishopric, John W. Clark, Herman Cone, Harold Mercer, J. A. Moore, A. A. Shuford, Robt. L. Cole, J. Holmes Davis, Jr., R. D. Hall, Don S. Holt, Carl A. Rudisill, Hearne Swink.

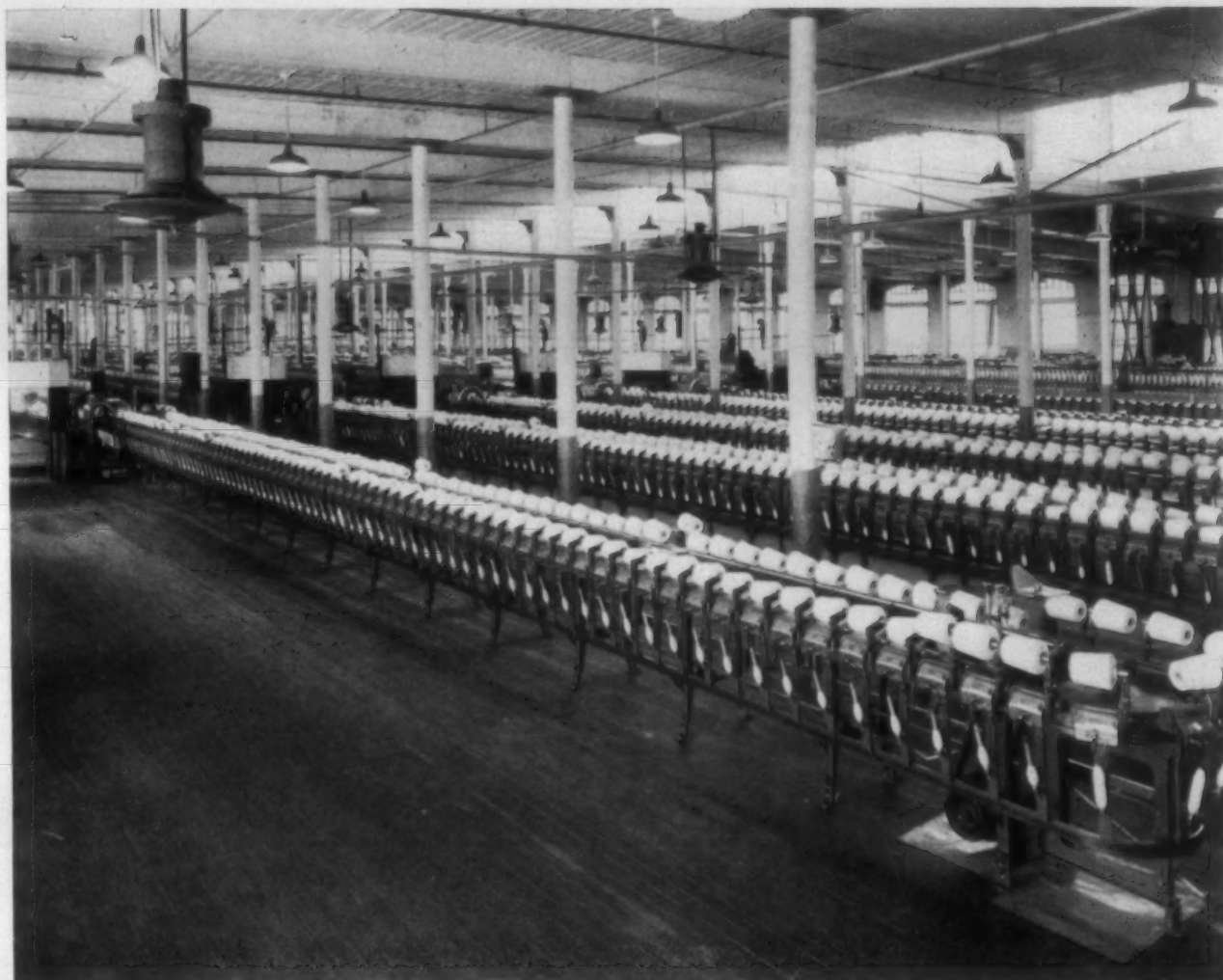
Golf Prize Winners

Winners in the golf tournament for mill men were as follows: Low net, W. R. Hazelwood, 69; low gross, Maj. Stuart W. Cramer, 78; 2nd low net, C. J. Beaver, 70;

(Continued on Page 44-E)



1. Fritz Zweifel, H. & B. Am. Machine Co.; John Wiggington, Cotton Textile Institute; Dean Thomas Nelson, N. C. State College Textile School; "Tommie" Nelson, Penick & Ford. 2. Ralph Maultsby, Textile World; Willard Chevalier, *Business Week*. 3. Luther Hodges, Marshall Field & Co.; Lieut. Governor H. L. Harris, Roxboro Cotton Mills. 4. Clarence Howe, U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. 5. John S. Palmer, U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co. 6. D. C. Ragan, U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.; Frank Lowell, Saco-Lowell Shops; Webb Durham, Foster Machine Co.



AUTOMATIC TRAVELING SPINDLE WINDING

***KNITTING CONES
WARPING CONES***

***DYE TUBES
TWISTING TUBES***

LABOR IS USUALLY REDUCED 1-3

LARGE SAVINGS ALSO MADE IN HANDLING TO AND FROM WINDERS

BIG SIX POUND CHEESES IN TWISTER CREELS MAKE A FURTHER SAVING IN CREELING

AUTOMATIC WINDING IS NO LONGER A NOVELTY. IT IS STANDARD IN ALL
PROGRESSIVE MILLS

LABOR FREED IN THE WINDING AND WARPING DEPARTMENT IS AVAILABLE
FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION THROUGHOUT THE MILL

THIS EQUIPMENT IS MADE ONLY BY

ABBOTT MACHINE COMPANY

WILTON, N. H.

Southern Representative, L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Entwistle Warns That Present Conditions are Transitory and Abnormal

In his annual address as president of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, W. H. Entwistle warned the membership that the present lovely conditions are not going to be with us always, and that the textile industry must plan to operate under compulsions of the public necessity. He also stressed the fallacy of the Government's policy of restricting and restraining the activities of trade associations and committees during the present emergency, when they could do tremendous good service if allowed to function to full capacity.

IT USED TO BE that we, as manufacturers and processors of textiles, could come together at our annual meetings for a full and frank discussion of our technical industrial problems, either as they had to do with our own individual affairs or with the interests of the industry as a whole.

If conditions prevailing today justified such an approach, my message would be cheerful and optimistic. Production is running at an all-time high; 40 per cent higher for all textiles during the first three quarters of the year than for a like period of 1940. For cotton textiles alone the increase over last year has been 37 per cent, and the *Textile World's* index of textile mill activity for nine months stood at 187—on the basis of 100 for the 1923-1925 period.

To what extent the plants of North Carolina are sharing in this industry-wide activity is shown by the Department of Commerce figures, which reveal that, whereas the number of active spindle hours, per spindle in place, for the past month was 429, that in North Carolina was 442.

Coupled with this tremendous expansion of activity within our industry, under the spur of an increased demand for production, both from defense needs and from an enlarged civilian production, the human relations factor has also reached a new high in understanding and co-operation.

On the basis of per hour employment, wages have never been higher. Increases averaging approximately 20 per cent within the industry as a whole have been voluntarily offered and paid. This rate of increase far more than takes care of the corresponding rise in the cost of living, which for all essentials has not increased as a whole more than 50 per cent of that ratio of wage increases. It speaks well for the sense of social responsibility of our textile manufacturers that of their own consent and without pressure from organized forces of their own employees, conditions affecting wages, employment and the general

well being of our employees have been anticipated and generously met.

Such, in brief, is the superficial picture of the status of our industry. Rarely, if ever, have activities been more continuous, production so heavy, markets as ready to absorb our goods, wages to employees so high, and labor-management relations happier. It is, therefore, a prospect which, viewed entirely from the surface, pleases and inspires.

But all of us realize only too well that these conditions are transitory and abnormal. They are for the present and must be considered intelligently in the light of their rarity—as being no more than a current phenomenon born of the twin influences of hectic defense buying and an expanded purchasing power of the public.

And all the more sensibly and grimly we realize, too, that no matter how these flourishing conditions may tempt us, we are aware that happy days are by no means here again.

Across this rather glamorous picture of conditions we see a gaunt shadow—the shadow of our nation gearing almost frantically for whatever dire contingency the uncertain future may bring; the shadow, in all likelihood, of actual and long-drawn-out war of international dimensions.

Thus our industry must operate under compulsions of the public necessity. It now belongs to the public welfare. It must now be dedicated to the national interest. No longer is it to be conducted as an end unto itself, or as an end for ourselves, our capital, our services, or our managements. The extreme national emergency, ever and ever becoming increasingly urgent and critical, forces us as individuals to consider our industry as no more than a means to the larger end of National Defense.

And all our problems, of whatsoever nature, relate themselves finally to the bearing they may have on what our industry can contribute in the interest of preparing this nation for whatever may come. In that light, all private concerns must be made secondary and to be adjourned in behalf of the single objective and the common cause of an adequate defense.

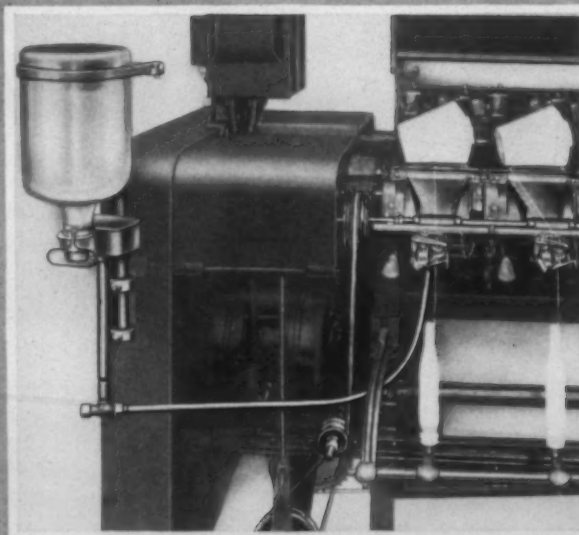
Our industry is playing a major role for our Government in this field. It is understanding, co-operative and patriotic. We are not a set of opportunists who would use this emergency to advance our own selfish interest against the general welfare of our people and the Defense Program of our Nation. Its record of performance so far in meeting the sudden and unprecedented demand for its products far exceeds the contributions it made in 1917

(Continued on Page 52)

FOSTER MODEL 102 WINDER



Model 102 Dye Packages



Conditioning Attachment for Model 102

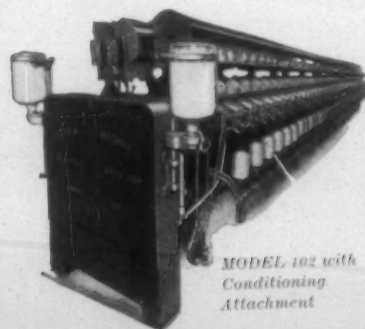
WHY IT IS PREFERRED BY PACKAGE DYERS AND MILLS WINDING CONDITION- ED OR HYGROLITED YARN

Unless allowed to condition for hours, dye packages, when they come from the dryer, have considerably more moisture in the center than on the outside and inside.

Delivery requirements in most mills today do not permit this conditioning period. Therefore it is a distinct advantage to have winders which will handle moist yarns just as efficiently as dry yarns, and the Foster Model 102 machine has this characteristic. Not only damp yarn, but also Hygrolited yarn or yarn conditioned with ANY type of emulsion may be rewound immediately on this machine and will not stick or jump out of the guides.

In fact we supply a Conditioning Attachment (as illustrated) for the Model 102 which has proved to be very popular with mills winding cones.

Write for Circulars A-91 and A-94 describing many other advantages of the Foster Model 102.



MODEL 102 with
Conditioning
Attachment

FOSTER MACHINE COMPANY, WESTFIELD, MASS.
SOUTHERN OFFICE, JOHNSTON BUILDING, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

B. E. Redden Joins Southern Shuttles

B. E. Redden has just resigned from an important supervisory position in the shuttle department of Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass., to accept the position of works manager of Southern Shuttles Division of Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C. Mr. Redden's many years' experience in the technique of shuttle manufacturing well fits him for this new position created by Southern Shuttles.

Gates Opens District Office in Charlotte

The Gates Rubber Co., of Denver, Colo., have opened a district office in Charlotte, at 507 Builders' Building, to serve the Carolinas and Virginia. Fred Siegrist, who has been with the company for a number of years, and is well known in textile mill circles, has been placed in charge of the Charlotte office. Paul Smith, of Charlotte, who has had long experience in textile mill operations, has been appointed engineer for this district.



The Gates Rubber Co. are manufacturers of Vulco rope V-Belt drives, cone belts, card bands, eveners belts, loom pickers and other textile mill equipment. Engineering Sales Co., with offices in Charlotte and Greenville, are Gates' distributors in the Carolinas.

Officials of the company feel that the opening of the Charlotte office will result in improved service to the textile plants in this important area.

C. W. Mizell, Mill President, Shot To Death

Opp, Ala.—Three shots fired on the street here October 30th snuffed out the life of Charles Wesley Mizell, banker and president of the Opp and Micolos Cotton Mills, sent W. D. Benton, prominent merchant to jail charged with murder and turned this thriving South Alabama town into a beehive of buzzing comment.

Mizell was shot, Chief of Police C. P. Moore said, shortly after the latter and Benton had conferred in the bank. The shots were fired as Mizell stood in front of the bank talking to another man. The bullets were fired at close range and all took effect in Mizell's body.

After the shooting, Benton went to Chief Moore and surrendered, the chief said. He had a pistol in his possession from which three shots had been recently fired, the officer said. Benton was docketed at the Covington County jail and held without bond on a murder charge.

Both Mizell and Benton had been prominently identified in business and civic affairs here. Benton is president of the Benton Mercantile Co. and Mizell is believed to have been a director in the company. In addition, Mizell was president of the First National Bank and the Opp and Micolos Cotton Mills.

Mrs. Mizell, wife of the slain man, and her daughter, Miss Louise Mizell, were in New York City at the time of the shooting. Another daughter, Mrs. Fred Lyon, one sister, Mrs. E. O. Baldwin, of Andalusia, and one brother, Frank Mizell, survive.

Mr. Mizell came to Opp nearly 40 years ago. He was chairman of the Opp City Board of Education and a member of the Covington County Board.

He was a member of the Board of Stewards of the Opp First Methodist Church and of the Rotary Club, the Opp Chamber of Commerce and the Opp Golf Club.

OBITUARY

P. B. PARKS, JR.

Durham, N. C.—P. B. Parks, Jr., 38, superintendent of the Erwin Cotton Mills, No. 5, Erwin, N. C., died suddenly here at the home of his father November 7th. Mr. Parks had been in failing health for several months.



A former president of the Southern Textile Association, and generally regarded as one of the leading superintendents in the industry, Mr. Parks had a host of friends in the Carolinas. He had been an active participant in the activities of the Southern Textile Association over a period of several years, and in addition to serving as president had been chairman of the Eastern Carolina Division and had conducted several meetings in other divisions of the association.

The death of Mr. Parks is a loss, not only to Erwin Mills, but to the entire textile industry of the South. He was an alert and progressive manufacturer, and a natural leader.

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Parks, Sr., his widow, three children, Nancy Alice Parks, Betty Parks and P. B. Parks, 3rd, and a brother, John G. Parks, of Huntington, Del.

BENJAMIN D. RIEGEL

Benjamin D. Riegel, head of the extensive Riegel textile garment and paper interests, died suddenly at Milford, N. J., recently. Mr. Riegel was 63.

An outstanding cotton mill executive, Mr. Riegel's plants and mill villages were rated with the best in the country. He was one of the first textile manufacturers to gear a considerable portion of his units on a vertical basis, carrying production right through into garments.

Mr. Riegel came from a family of paper manufacturers and, at the time of his death, was chairman of the board of the Riegel Paper Corp., of which his grandfather, John L. Riegel, was a founder.

Important Riegel textile interests, of which the deceased was president, included: Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.; the Trion Co., of Trion, Ga., and the Riegel Textile Corp.

The combined operations of the three concerns he headed employ over 6,000 persons, operate close to 200,000 spindles and well over 4,000 looms and produce about 150 million yards of cloth a year.

Cutler SAK TAPE

STREAMLINED FOR POWER-SAVING!

The National Defense Program demands from the textile industry of the country no small measure of cooperation during the present trying times.

In order to obtain the best results possible the mill men have turned almost 100% to the use of those textile products which are known to be the best obtainable.

Our records show that approximately 75% of the cotton spinning spindles of the country are now equipped with the ORIGINAL patented power-saving spinning tape—CUTLER SAK.

The savings realized by the use of CUTLER TAPE speak for themselves and, in keeping with the spirit of the times, they might well be interpreted as saying:

*"Millions for defense—but not one cent
for inferior spinning tapes."*

ROGER W. CUTLER

BOSTON, MASS.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

LICENSEES

BARBER MFG. CO.—LOWELL, MASS.
BARBER MFG. CO.—CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Southern Agents:

M. BRADFORD HODGES, Atlanta, Ga.
BYRD MILLER, Greenville, S. C.
JESSE HODGES, Charlotte, N. C.

Highly Successful National A. A. T. C. C.

Meeting At Pinehurst

THE annual convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, held in Pinehurst, N. C., October 30th and November 1st, was the largest textile gathering of the year in the South, if not the nation, and one of the best.

With some 800 members and guests present, the crowd overflowed the Carolina, with guests also being quartered in The Manor, Holly Inn, Pinecrest, Berkshire, Carolina Chambers, in Pinehurst, and the Highland Pines Inn and Pine Needles Hotel in Southern Pines.

Little more could have been asked in the way of entertainment than was furnished at the meeting, but the same thing was noted at this gathering that has been seen at other conventions in the South this year—the crowd was quieter, and its mood seemed to be more business-like than festive. Business men realize that these are trouble-some times, and most of those attending came with the



T. R. Smith, new national president; Sam Hayes, general chairman of convention; L. M. Boyd, retiring chairman of the Piedmont Section, and chairman of the convention entertainment committee.

intention of deriving some real good from the many excellent papers and the associations offered.

Much credit must go to Sam Hayes, as general chairman, and the other chairmen and committee members, recruited from the Piedmont Section, who did yeoman's service in seeing that the convention went along smoothly and without confusion. Arrangements for a national convention as large as this one call for a tremendous amount of work and time, and the Piedmont Section can be proud of its accomplishments.

Election of Officers

National officers elected at the meeting were Thomas R. Smith, of Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C., president. This is the first time a Southerner has served as national president of the A. A. T. C. C. Vice-presidents named were Charles Seibert, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and Roland Derby, The Derby Co.

The following were elected officers of the Piedmont Section for the following year:

Chairman—Thomas W. Church, Highland Park Mfg. Co.



Tom Church, new chairman of the Piedmont Section and chairman of the finance committee; Bob Howerton, chairman of the registration committee; D. C. Newman, chairman of the speakers committee.

Vice-Chairman—Robt. D. Sloan, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Secretary—Stewart Quern, Becco Sales Corp.

Treasurer—C. Norris Raybold, Union Bleachery.

Counsellors—Prof. Albert H. Grimshaw, N. C. State College; L. M. Boyd, Scholler Bros.

Sectional Committee—Malcolm Mackenzie, Reece Daniels, Hobart Souther, and Joe Okey.

Convention Committees

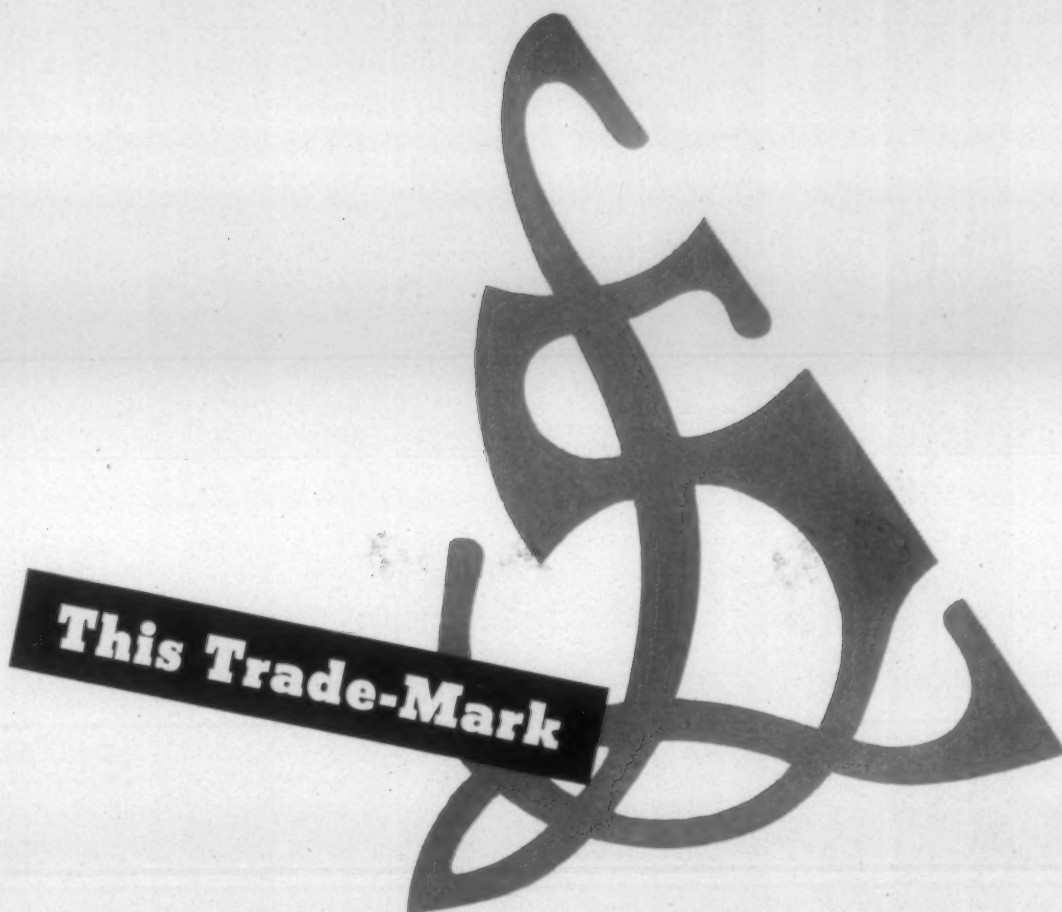
Committee of Award on Sectional Contest Papers—Roland E. Derby (Northern New England Section);



Stewart Quern, secretary of the Piedmont Section, and chairman of the reservation committee; A. R. Thompson, Jr., chairman of the publicity committee; Robert Bruce, chairman of the reception and information committee.

A. E. Hirst (Rhode Island Section); Henry F. Herrmann (New York Section); Glen S. Hiers (Philadelphia Section); Herman Walker (Piedmont Section); George E. Missbach (Southeastern Section); Walter E. Hadley (South Central Section); Arthur T. Brainerd (Mid-West Section).

(Continued on Page 48)



**is a symbol of quality on Cotton & Rayon
Spinning Equipment. It is a mark guaranteeing
Science in Design • Honesty in Construction
Dependability in Use • Efficiency in Operation
Mills throughout the world accept with con-
fidence all equipment bearing this symbol**



SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

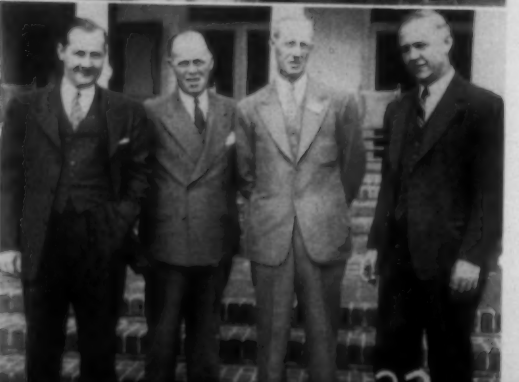
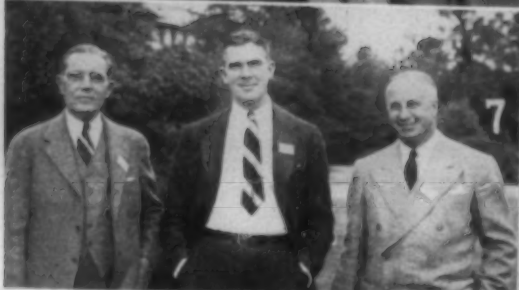
60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Charlotte, N. C.

Greenville, S. C.

Atlanta, Ga.

TIGHT BINDING



A. A. T. C. C. Snapshots

1. M. Harris, T. G. Hawley, Edward S. Chapin, Arthur McLean.
2. Tom Church, whose "dogs" had grown to this size after a full day in the registration booth.
3. Gillie Smith, Bub McCamy, Jack Grist, Jack Button.
4. Sidney Edlestein, Dr. Ralph Hart, J. F. Fitzgerald, C. C. Ware, J. W. Ogletree.
5. Sam P. Taylor, H. M. Mueller.
6. John H. Gridley, D. W. Adams, H. O. Blake, E. H. Sueessmuth.
7. H. A. Lubs, Dr. S. Lewher, P. J. Kennedy.
8. Chas. H. Stone, W. M. McLaurine, Hon. Clyde R. Hoey.
9. L. M. Atkins, Russell Newton, H. M. Chase.
10. Le Roy F. Ott, Benson Davis.
11. B. A. Stigen, H. J. Daynault.
12. Dick Arrington, W. M. McLaurine, D. C. Newman, E. C. Robinson.
13. Sherman Converse, Chas. S. Rowe, Nick Viera, H. D. Lavery, Chas. F. Schaumann, D. C. Newman.



14. W. R. Steele, Earl Walker, Howard D. Clayton, R. E. Betts.
15. G. L. Armour, W. J. Loeffler.
16. J. E. Killenger, P. G. Wear, Mr. Wolhar.
18. Perrin Collier, Sam Hayes.
19. Dr. H. C. Chapin, Jake Ivey.
20. Harvey Orr.
21. L. M. Boyd.
22. C. L. Eddy, Bob Howerton, P. H. Del Plaine, Bob Bruce (standing).
23. T. H. Walker, H. S. Travis, Jim Dixon, H. K. Kerr.
24. E. H. Killiheffer, Earl M. De Noon, Duncan Ferguson, L. S. Lange.
- 25, 26, 27, 28. Snapped at the banquet.
29. J. R. Shipp, Phil Stott, H. D. Lavery, H. R. Lea.
30. Dick Yates, Frank Rapp, Bill Haines.
31. Lt. Bill Ashmore, W. W. Chase, Herbert Schenker, C. R. Phillips.
32. Golf Committee—Graham McNair, H. O. Pierce, J. H. Zahn, J. D. Sandridge.
33. J. F. Byrd, Chas. Schuttig, Jasper Brown.

Mill News

HABERSHAM, GA.—Parks-Cramer Co., of Charlotte, N. C., is completing the installation of traveling cleaners in the spinning room of the Habersham Mills.

DALLAS, GA.—The Dallas Mills, branch of A. D. Juliard & Co., have recently installed 12 additional Whittin spinning frames. They have also installed two intermediate frames and one slubber.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Ninety-three houses in the Judson Mill community have been placed on sale by the Alester G. Fruman Co. This completes the company's plan to sell all of its houses to the workers, at a very reasonable cost.

MAIDEN, N. C.—Two new additions are being built here by Union Mills, branch of American Yarn & Processing Co., of Mount Holly, N. C. One, 40x49 feet, will house the picker room and 10 new Saco-Lowell cards, and the other, size 24x71, will be equipped with Saco-Lowell twistors.

BILTMORE, N. C.—A new 80,000-pounds-per-hour boiler has recently been installed in the existing boiler house at the Sayles-Biltmore Bleacheries. A new multiple retort stoker was installed at the same time. The additional capacity obtained by these improvements will be used to step up defense production.

AUGUSTA, GA.—The Globe Cotton Mills, of this city, has been sold to P. Silver, and will be operated under the name of the Blanch Cotton Mills. The mill is listed in Clark's Directory as having 8,016 spindles and 236 looms, for the production of colored goods. The former president and treasurer was J. C. Fargo.

PALMETTO, GA.—A new office building, costing \$13,000, has just been completed here at the Palmetto Cotton Mills, Inc. Also, an addition has been completed in the rear of the mill for five spinning frames and one twister. This will give the plant a total of 8,002 spindles. In the near future, the mill plans to install one new high speed folder and a Curtis & Marble shearing machine. Painting of the mill proper inside and out, and the mill village houses, is under way now.

RALEIGH, N. C.—As noted here some time ago, the Caraleigh Mills, idle for several years, is being reconditioned for use. The work is in charge of C. M. Guest & Sons, of Charlotte.

The plant is to be put into first-class condition, according to reports, which will include reroofing, reflooring, installation of windows, new beams, and painting throughout.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Rock Hill Yarn Mill, Inc., was chartered October 27th by the Secretary of State with 300 shares of stock of no par value. Listed as officers were Ronald A. Postlethwaite, president; Olga B. Postlethwaite, vice-president, and Emil Baccash, secretary and treasurer.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Mercury Mills property, in North Charlotte, is being purchased by R. Horace Johnston, head of the Johnston Mills, it is reported.

The property consists of a large four-story brick building approximately 100 by 250 feet in size and seventy houses which form the Mercury Mill village.

The Mercury Mill is owned by the Martel Mills, Inc., of New York, and was last operated at the manufacture of print cloths.

The mill village consists of four, five, six and seven-room houses and one 13-room boarding house. There are about 50 acres of land in the property.

FAIRBANKS, ALA.—With grading of the grounds and laying of spur tracks complete, construction is ready to begin on the West Point Utilization Co.'s \$200,000 plant to be located on the highway between Fairfax and River-view Mills. Ralph Kirkpatrick, sales agent of the company, announces award of the contract to Batson-Cook Co., of West Point, Ga.

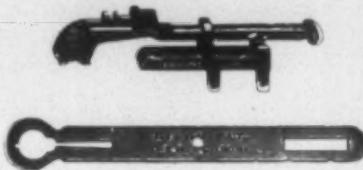
The new plant will be part two-story building for machine operations with several one-story warehouse compartments. No additional houses will be built for employees. Completion is expected about March 1, 1942.

A division of West Point Mfg. Co., the West Point Utilization Co. deals in cotton waste. Personnel of the company includes: Ralph Kirkpatrick, sales agent; E. E. Nealy, superintendent; J. N. Landers, assistant superintendent.

SPINDALE, N. C.—The Mill Art Co., a recently organized New York corporation, will open a new textile mill in Spindale soon for the manufacture of needlepoint canvas, a fabric used as a background for embroidery work.

The mill will be located in the building formerly used by the Farmers Federation near the Southern depot. This building is now being renovated for the installation of equipment which will include eight looms. These looms are being acquired from the Stonecutter Mills Co., rayon manufacturers, where they have been in use until recently, weaving needle-point canvas. It is understood, however, that the Stonecutter Mills Co. have decided to discontinue the needle-point fabric, due to the growing demand for rayon cloth.

M. D. Haney, an experienced textile man, formerly connected with the Stonecutter Mills Co. here, will be superintendent and manager.



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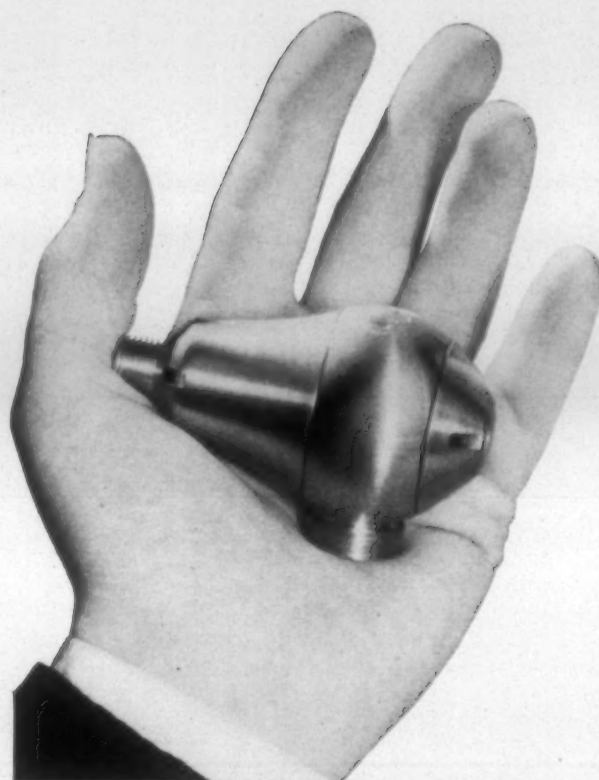
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Parks-Cramer Company

Fitchburg, Mass. Boston, Mass. Charlotte, N. C.

Personal News

J. F. McCurdy has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Anniston (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

Lee Chandler has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Anniston (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

John I. Smith, secretary and assistant treasurer of Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C., has received the 33rd degree of Scottish Rite Masonry.

Marlos Oswalt has been promoted from second hand to overseer of the cloth room at the Alabama Mills, Russellville, Ala.

E. W. Gilmer has been promoted to the position of master mechanic and chief electrician at the Anniston (Ala.) Mfg. Co., succeeding his father, M. W., deceased.

W. F. Chilton, formerly with Anniston (Ala.) Cordage Co., is now second hand in the spinning department at the Anniston (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

Ralph Estes, formerly overseer of the cloth room at Alabama Mills, Russellville, Ala., is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Granite Falls Mfg. Co., Granite Falls, N. C.

I. B. Covington, Jr., of Wadesboro, N. C., has accepted the position of assistant cost accountant with the Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C. He is a graduate of the textile department of N. C. State College.

Lanham McAuley, formerly with the Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., has left for Lima, Peru, where he will be assistant manager of the spinning and carding departments of the Inca Mfg. Corp.

T. A. Belk, of Mt. Holly, N. C., has accepted the position of salesman with Haboy Chemicals, Inc., Conover, N. C., manufacturers of textile soaps and disinfectants. He will handle the Piedmont section of North Carolina and South Carolina.

J. Kenneth Stephens, a former football player and graduate of N. C. State College, has accepted the position of North Carolina representative of the Behr-Manning Corp., of Troy, N. Y., manufacturers of emery and other abrasives. He will have his headquarters in High Point, N. C.

Herbert A. Derry Joins W. D. Dodenhoff Co.

W. D. Dodenhoff Co., of Greenville, S. C., has announced the appointment of Herbert A. Derry as New England sales representative, with offices at 94 Howard Street, Melrose, Mass.

This will make conveniently available to the New England textile industry the W. D. Dodenhoff line of specialized leather products.

Dr. Derry for a number of years was sales manager of the shoe products division of the United States Rubber Co., and is well known in the industrial field of New England. In the past five years he has contacted the textile trade in New England on chemicals.

H. L. Dalton Heads Rayon Department of OPM

H. L. Dalton, of Charlotte, N. C., Southern representative for the American Viscose Corp., and also a director of the company, has been called to Washington to become head of the Rayon Department of the Textile Division of the O. P. M.

Mr. Dalton has already gone to Washington and plans to spend the major part of his time there as long as his services are needed.



He is a man with many years of experience in connection with textiles and rayon in the South. Before the last World War, he came to Charlotte and was associated with David Clark, editor of the Textile Bulletin. He served in the American Expeditionary Forces and was overseas for about 18 months.

After the war, he went to New York, where he was a salesman for the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. He later became a yarn salesman for the Armstrong mills, working out of Chattanooga, Tenn. His next work was with the American Viscose Corp., first out of Chattanooga and later out of Charlotte.

W. A. Brownlee Heads Appalachian Mills

Knoxville, Tenn.—W. A. Brownlee, vice-president of Appalachian Mills Co. since 1938 and previously the company's purchasing agent, has been elected president by the board of directors, succeeding Robert R. Spilman, who recently resigned.

Whitney Faulkner, in charge of Appalachian's Chicago office, succeeded Mr. Brownlee as vice-president and likewise is in charge of sales. Mr. Faulkner has been with the firm six years, and in the underwear field for more than 25 years.

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Et Tu Brutus

John L. Lewis, like Caesar of old, may have been justified in saying "Et Tu Brutus," for was not the name of President Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina among those recorded as voting with the majority when the National Mediation Board, by a vote of 9 to 2, turned thumbs down upon Lewis' plan for a CIO closed shop in captive coal mines.

Everyone upon the Mediation Board, with the exception of Murray and Kennedy, CIO henchmen, voted against him.

That indicates that Mr. Lewis was not only wrong but very much wrong for, if he had only been wrong, there would have been no 9 to 2 vote against him.

John L. Lewis now must face, not only that 9 to 2 vote, but an aroused and ever increasing public sentiment against allowing jurisdictional or closed shop strikes to interfere with the production of war materials.

Young men, now in the army, tell us that the soldiers are becoming very bitter against those who, although receiving many times as much pay as soldiers, are disrupting the production of things needed by our army and by our allies.

They recognize the fact that most of the strikes are promoted by union racketeers as a means of obtaining more dues and thereby more remuneration for themselves.

John L. Lewis has become accustomed to having his own way but the people of the United

States are in no mood to permit him to disrupt the production of steel and thereby curtail the production of war materials.

His demands have been heard by the members of the National Mediation Board and all the members, with the exception of the two who were representatives of John L. Lewis, found them to be unjustified.

Before John L. Lewis decides to defy public sentiment and call a strike he should ponder the recent statement of Sidney Hillman, now associate director of the OPM, but primarily a labor organizer, to the effect that "the less we use the right to strike now, the more effectively we safeguard it for the future."

Our Part in the War

While we doubt that there will be a declaration of war upon the part of the United States, we are already at war with Germany and from now on there will be shooting.

We doubt that we shall ever send soldiers other than aviators to either Europe or Asia because there are plenty of Russians, Chinese, Englishman and Indians to do the fighting.

We can give the most effective aid by furnishing the equipment needed by those who are fighting Germany and Italy.

We have decided to see that the war equipment, which we manufacture, reaches those who fight against the Axis powers and we shall fire, at sight, upon submarines or other axis agencies who seek to prevent equipment reaching England and Russia.

Already there have been clashes. Our ships have been sunk and it is rumored that we have captured some German submarines and sent others to the bottom of the ocean.

War with Japan appears to be very doubtful but may come any day if the Japanese army can retain control over Japan.

Japan is very vulnerable to economic pressure and, day by day, is getting weaker and weaker.

If Japan backs down it will "lose face," which means much in Japan, but if it proceeds with its expansion plans, it, most certainly, will have to fight the navies of Great Britain and the United States and will find itself blockaded and cut off from vital war materials.

The army of Hitler is fighting not only against the army of Russia but the snow and ice of a Russian winter, all for the purpose of obtaining badly needed oil.

If Hitler obtains that oil, he may prolong the struggle for one or two years but he has already lost this war.

Few of us as we sit in heated homes and office buildings, and go several times daily to well filled

tables, can realize the intense suffering which will grip Europe this winter.

Before spring comes, many men, women and children will have frozen to death and thousands will have died of hunger.

Never in the history of the world has a continent witnessed so much suffering and never again must the militaristic Prussians be allowed to give vent to their age old passion for war.

Paying for Permitting Lawlessness

About three years ago, a member of the police force of the City of Philadelphia, Pa., walked into the office of the Apex Hosiery Co. and, laying a sheet of paper upon the desk of the president, said: "Sign this or I will let the mob come in."

The paper contained a statement that the Apex Hosiery Mills would in the future employ no person who did not hold a union card and in the street outside there was gathered a mob of several thousand, very few of whom were employees of the Apex Hosiery Co. The policeman afterwards testified that he was acting under instructions from the Mayor of Philadelphia.

The employees of the Apex Hosiery Mill had indicated that they did not wish to join the union and pay dues and the officers of the company refused to sign an agreement which would have required them to discharge employees against whom they had no complaint.

When the officers refused to sign the paper, presented by the policeman, he threw open the doors and signaled to the mob to enter.

In a short space of time, the mob had wrecked the office equipment and done much damage to full fashioned hosiery machines and driven the employees from the mill. While the policeman looked on, the officials were so badly beaten that two of them had to be sent to a hospital.

This incident did not happen in Germany or in Russia, but in America, which is supposed to be the land of freedom.

Fortunately the officials of the Apex Hosiery Co. were fighters and they immediately entered suit for damages both against the union and against the City of Philadelphia.

The unions employed able attorneys and fought the suit upon every possible ground. Once it reached the United States Supreme Court only to be turned back upon a technicality.

With admirable fortitude the officials of the Apex Hosiery Mill began the suit all over again and finally both the union and the City of Philadelphia realized that they could not avoid paying for lawlessness and offered a compromise which Apex Hosiery Mills accepted.

The union agreed to pay \$110,000 and the



(Reprint from Textile Labor)

city to pay \$15,000.

As a final chapter in a disgraceful and un-American proceeding and as an admission of guilt we note the following:

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.—The City Council's finance committee today approved an ordinance to pay \$15,000 to Apex Hosiery Co. in full settlement of the city's share in a damage suit brought against the city and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, Branch 1, C. I. O.

Thick Ickes

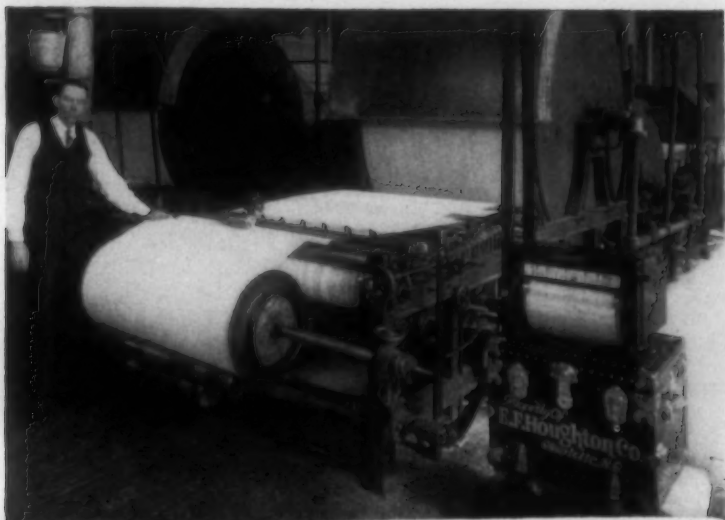
There was a loud fellow named Ickes,
The bone of his skull was the thickest;
His crack-down on oil
Made motorists boil
And wish he'd quit waving big sticks.

—Greensboro Daily News (Our Caption).

White Cotton Scarce

From many sources we learn that it is becoming, more and more, difficult to secure middling white cotton.

So far this season only 39 per cent of ginnings have fallen into this classification against 49 per cent last year, while strict lows have gained to 43 per cent against 31 per cent a year ago. Mill demand has been reported good in the Southeast as a consequence. Last year mills were able to draw on the West extensively in the latter part of the season, but middling white Texas ginnings have been only 25 per cent this season against 50 last, and Oklahoma 20 against 46. Old Government stocks, meantime, are not believed to contain much cotton of wanted types.



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DYEING AND FINISHING

Properties of Chemicals That Make Them Valuable for Textile Processing

By D. P. Quinn

Part V

Printing Assistants

PRINTING assistants may be classified under three headings, that of printing chemicals, printing mediums or thickeners, and the printing mordants (fixing agents).

The first group is adding on new members slowly, or better, one may say that many of the older chemicals are being supplanted by newer types that possess improved technical properties. The newer types of printings colors are requiring the addition of chemicals and special assistants to meet the various technical problems arising in the textile printing industry.

GROUP No. 1: The printing chemicals may be subdivided into—

- (1) Acids
- (2) Discharging Agents
- (3) Chemical assistants—special purposes
 - (a) Oxidizing
 - (b) Reducing

GROUP No. 2, composing the printing mediums or thickeners may be subdivided into several classes which are:

- (1) Products acting as thickeners and that are completely removed from the finished printed fabric without affecting the printed shade. Starches and vegetable gums are illustrations of this group.
- (2) Printing agents that perform a double duty by acting as a thickener or medium and as a fixing agent whereby it finally combines with the color as a permanent part of it. Casein, albumen and synthetic resins are excellent illustrations of this group.

- (3) Carrying Agents. These carriers for the colors must possess high solvent and solubilizing actions as well as great stability. They sometimes can be removed similarly as sub-group I, but they usually combine with the colors and may possess an affinity for the textile fabric which requires great care in the preparation and application of them. Resins and the cellulosic solutions illustrate this sub-group.

GROUP No. 3: Printing Mordants (fixing agents) are a group of metallic salts which possess fixing or combining action with the colors or other chemicals to form a fast colored compound useful in printing. There are several classes of mordants, two of which are:

- (a) Metallic salts which when applied to a fabric and acted upon by hot moist air form basic salts, iron and aluminum formate or acetate are illustrations.
- (b) Agents forming insoluble salts on fabrics when combining with acid or alkalis, alum (aluminum sulfate) and chromium salts illustrate this group, respectively.

In this series of articles, Group No. 1, printing chemicals will be the initial group discussed. As acids play a major part in printing operations, some of the chief ones are discussed briefly as to their chemical properties and functions that they play in the printing of colors.

Acetic Acid— CH_3COOH (Formula), 60 (Molecular weight)

A corrosive liquid that is supplied in wooden barrels

usually in either 56 or 28 per cent strength. This is one of the most important chemicals employed by the cotton printer. It is used whenever a mildly acidic condition is desired. When $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce is added per gallon of print color paste of Fast Color Salts or Bases, it affords a stabilizing action on the diazo compounds. Such additions also retard the coupling rate of the diazotized base and naphthol which results in a better and clearer surfacing and penetration of the color into the cotton fibers. A physical property that greatly increases the value of this acid is its high volatility in steam. For this reason a mixture of 5 or 7 parts acetic acid (56%) to 1 part formic acid (90%) is allowed to continually drip onto a steam coil in the acid ager for developing Rapidogens and Indigosols. Acetic acid is also used to dissolve basic colors. For example to prepare a 2-ounce per gallon print paste standard:

- 1.77 grams Phosphine
- 19 cc. Acetic Acid (56%)
- Heat until in solution, then stir into
- 3 oz. Thickener (starch-trag) then add
- 9 cc. Tannic Acid Solution composed of 2 parts Tannic Acid, 1 part Acetic Acid

Print:

- Steam age 5 minutes.
- Give a short wash in a dilution solution of antimony salts.

Reduction Paste for concentrations of

- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per gallon or less
- 953 cc. Thickener (Starch-trag)
- 47 cc. Tannic Acid Solution

It is sometimes difficult to remove the last traces of the yellow naphtholate that remains after soaping off a naphthol print on a continuous open soaper. A small amount of acetic acid added to the last rinse water box will neutralize this trace of naphtholate and yield a good white in the unprinted portion of the pattern. Caution should be observed, however, for larger amounts of neutralized naphtholate are liable to cause the goods to turn yellow on storage. Incidentally, a very sensitive test to determine if a print is made with naphthols is to spot the white with a 20% Sodium Hydroxide solution and observe, through a cobalt blue glass, the fluorescence shows in ultraviolet light. The Fadeometer is a convenient source of ultraviolet light for such a test.

Formic Acid (HCOOH), 46 (Molecular weight)

This is supplied in glass carboys in 90% strength. This is one of the strongest organic acids and must be handled very carefully because it readily attacks human tissues. Formic Acid is stronger and more effective in aging rapidogens and indigosols, but its higher cost prohibits the use other than in the previously mentioned mixture with acetic acid.

Hydrochloric Acid (HCl), 36 (Molecular weight)

Commonly called muriatic acid, this is purchased in glass carboys in concentrations varying from 18 to 36% of the hydrochloric acid gas. The technical grade is either colorless or faint yellowish due to the presence of iron impurities. Hydrochloric acid finds its principle use in diazotizing Fast Color Base and in preparation of Aniline Black print paste.

For example (use in diazotizing):

- 10 grams Fast Scarlet A Base in
- 20 cc. Warm Water and
- 8.9 cc. Hydrochloric Acid (36% HCl) is pasted 5 minutes then add
- 200 cc. Ice and water, cooling to 45° F.
- 3.4 grams Sodium Nitrite in
- 34 cc. Water is added
- Diazotization is complete in 20 minutes.
- 4.0 gr. Sodium Acetate in
- 20 cc. Water is used to neutralize
- 2.6 cc. Acetic Acid (18%) is finally added, make to
- 268 cc. total volume
- 30 cc. of this 5 oz./gallon Diazo Solution added into
- 120 cc. cold Thickener, containing
- 1 cc. Acetic Acid (56%)

Yields a print paste of 1 oz./gallon Fast Scarlet R Base.

Preparation of Aniline Black Paste

(1) Oil Paste

- 32 grams Aniline Oil
- 41 grams Hydrochloric Acid (36% HCl) into
- 378 cc. Thickener

(2) Prussiate Paste

- 27 grams Corn Starch and
- 0.2 grams Stearic Acid in
- 227 Water. Cook 1 hour, begin cooling. Stir in
- 37 grams Sodium Ferrocyanide. Cool to below
- 120° F. and add
- 18 grams Sodium Chlorate
- 3.8 cc. Mineral Oil

Make a mixture of

- 200 cc. Oil Paste
- 100 cc. Prussiate Paste
- 2 cc. Lubricating mineral oil
- 80 cc. Starch Trag Thickener

Print and steam aged 6 minutes.

10 lbs. or parts of Aniline Oil combines with 13 lbs. Hydrochloric Acid (32%).

14 lbs. Aniline Salts (Hydrochloride) is equivalent to and yields an excess of the mineral acid or oxidizing agent is liable to cause tendering of the print cloth and etching of the doctor blade, which results in streaky prints. Low grades of Hydrochloric Acid containing such impurities as iron have a noticeable dulling effect on the shades of the bright red and Scarlet Fast Color Bases. Only a high quality Hydrochloric Acid of constant strength and purity should be used in diazotizing of the Fast Color Bases.

Cannon Mills Veterans Prepare for Annual Loyalty Banquet

Kannapolis, N. C.—Gov. J. M. Broughton will address Cannon Mills Co. employees at the annual Loyalty banquet here on December 18, it was made known by a company official.

More than 1,000 employees of the Cannon Mills Co., including 250 who have passed the 25-year service mark since the 1940 Loyalty banquet, are expected to attend the event. Charles A. Cannon, president and originator of the Service Club idea for loyal, long-time employees, is

expected to preside.

Service pins will be presented the employees who have just entered the 25-year group and new pins will be awarded those who have "graduated" from the 25-year group to the 35-year class or from the 35-year to the 45-year group.

Best Meeting in Years for North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers

(Continued from Page 30)

2nd low gross, Wm. H. Ruffin, 81; high net, Luther Hodges, 80; high gross, F. O. McShane, 101.

In the contest among the associate members, winners were: Low net, C. D. Gray, 67; low gross, W. J. Yates, 76; high net, R. C. Osborne, 93; high gross, Carl R. Cunningham, 118; blind bogey, W. M. Phillips.

Lack of space prevents a report of the various committees at the meeting. However, the report of the cotton committee and the tax committee will be included in the next issue.

OBITUARY

W. W. CRENSHAW

Spindale, N. C.—William Walker Crenshaw, 56, died at his home Nov. 1st following an attack of angina pectoris.

Following a major operation several weeks ago, Mr. Crenshaw had passed through a restful convalescence, and for several days he was apparently in better health than for years.

In addition to his widow, Mrs. Loma Johnson Crenshaw, he is survived by two sons, Herbert Crenshaw, mayor of Spindale and vice-president of Stonecutter Mills, and Walter Crenshaw, official in Burlington Mills, Burlington, N. C.; two daughters, Mrs. F. A. Skidmore, Jr., Spindale, and Mrs. J. G. Yelton, Rutherfordton; also a sister, Mrs. T. L. Chapman, Rock Hill, S. C.

Mr. Crenshaw was active for 40 years in the cotton mill business as overseer and mill superintendent in several Piedmont Carolina towns and enjoyed a wide circle of friends.

M. W. GILMER

M. W. Gilmer, aged 58, for the past 24 years master mechanic at Anniston Mfg. Co., Anniston, Ala., died suddenly of a heart attack September 27th. Death occurred while visiting his sister in Birmingham, Ala.

Before associating with Anniston Mfg. Co., Mr. Gilmer was connected in the same capacity, as master mechanic, at Woodstock Mills, of Anniston.

F. G. HENCKEL

Frederick G. Henckel, whose service as representative for Jacques Wolf & Co. covered more than a quarter of a century, died in Philadelphia October 9th. Mr. Henckel, as Philadelphia representative, covered a territory including the eastern part of Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware. He was very highly esteemed in his own organization and well known and well liked throughout his entire territory.

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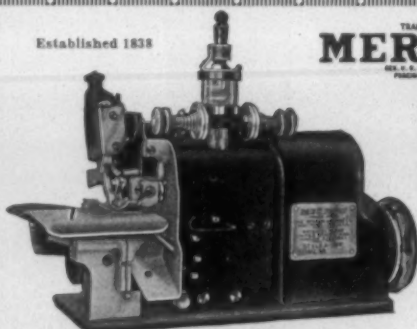
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American Aniline Branch Managers Meet in Charlotte

An indication of the growing importance of the South in the dyestuff industry was evidenced recently when the branch managers of American Aniline Products, Inc., met at the Charlotte (N. C.) branch for a conference, prior to attendance at the National A. A. T. C. C. Convention in Pinehurst. American Aniline's business in the South has grown steadily over a number of years, and the Charlotte branch now maintains a complete and modern laboratory.



Shown above are those attending the conference. Left to right (seated): G. L. Armour, of New York, executive vice-president; A. S. Cooley, of Charlotte; W. J. Loeffler, of New York, general sales manager; (standing): E. F. Smith, of Chicago; R. S. Schadewald, of Philadelphia; F. C. Couchman, of Boston; Leonard Storey, of Toronto, Canada; W. F. Deady, of Boston, New England technical director.

T. H. McKinney Heads Cotton Yarn Branch Of OPM

T. H. McKinney, of Mount Holly, N. C., vice-president and general manager of the American Yarn & Processing Co., has been drafted by the O. P. M. to serve with the textile division in charge of all cotton yarns.

Under his direction will be combed and carded yarns and threads. He has already taken up his new duties as one of the nation's patriotic "dollar a year" men and has an office in the Social Security Building in Washington.

Before taking up his new work, Mr. McKinney was chairman of the Combed Yarn Industry Committee. He has been on the board of directors of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association for the last eight years and on the executive committee for several years. He was chairman of the Association's defense committee while Stuart W. Cramer, of Charlotte, was president and had been reappointed by Sam Butler, the new president, for this year.

While Mr. McKinney will retain his connection with the American Yarn & Processing Co., he will move his family to Washington for the period that he is needed by the government.

His efforts as a member of the Combed Yarn Industry Committee were highly praised by leaders at the recent annual meeting of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association. As a token of appreciation, the industry presented him with a handsome wrist watch.

Members of this committee are R. Dave Hall, of Belmont; Stuart W. Cramer, of Charlotte; C. A. Cannon, of Concord; A. K. Winget, of Albemarle; C. A. Rudisill, of Cherryville; T. L. Wilson and J. C. Roberts, of Gastonia; Frank Lyman, of Pittsburgh, and J. S. Verlenden, of Philadelphia.

A. A. T. C. C. Yearbook

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists has just issued its 1941 Yearbook, Volume XVIII.

Part I of this publication contains a list of national and sectional officers, standing committees, research committees and reports of both the annual national meeting and sectional meetings.

Part II contains reports of the past year's accomplishments of the research committee and its thirty-six subcommittees. Several new committees have been added since publication of the 1940 Yearbook. They are: committee on fastness to chlorine, committee on fastness to dry cleaning, committee on the physiological effects of textile finishes, committee on the shrinkage of rayon fabrics, committee co-operating with the Government on uniform fabrics, and committee on fastness to washing of rayon.

Part III lists the standard methods for determining the fastness of dyestuffs on the fiber as well as many other tests. The following have been revised in light of new knowledge of the problems involved: Perspiration fastness, carbonizing, wetting agents for mercerizing liquors, water resistance of fabrics, resistance to insect pests and gas fading.

Part IV containing lists of dyestuffs and textile chemical specialties has been extended to cover new products and will no doubt continue to be useful.

Part V consists of the membership list given alphabetically as well as geographically.

Copies of this publication may be obtained from Dr. Harold C. Chapin, Secretary of the A. A. T. C. C., Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass., for \$3.50 postpaid.

College Receives Historic Blanket

Red Springs, N. C.—At the chapel period at Flora Macdonald College recently, a blanket, more than 200 years old, was presented to the college. The blanket, which is the one in which Prince Charles was wrapped when Flora Macdonald aided him in escaping to France in an open boat, was in the possession of the late Harry St. Ormond, whose mother was a great-niece of the Scottish heroine.

The blanket was given to the college by Mrs. Luella K. Beecher, of Lima, Ohio, a sister-in-law of Mr. St. Ormond, and was presented in person by Mrs. Beecher's daughter, Miss Dorothy Baker, of Lima, who gave a brief history of the blanket. The blanket was accepted by President Emeritus C. G. Vardell in behalf of the college.



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Bibb Mfg. Co. Net \$2,739,616

Macon, Ga.—Net profit of \$2,739,616 is reported by Bibb Mfg. Co. for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1941. This compares with net profit of \$2,073,109 in the previous fiscal year.

Net sales for the year ended August 31, 1941, totaled \$27,898,172 as compared with \$19,601,571 in the previous year. Sales for the fiscal year aggregated 98,891,130 pounds against 75,825,045 pounds in the year ended August 31, 1940.

West Point Shows Net of \$3,398,525

West Point, Ga.—For the year ended August 30, 1941, the West Point Mfg. Co., one of the largest makers of duck sheetings, towels and other cotton goods, reports, after Federal and State taxes of \$3,372,504 and depreciation of \$599,702, a net profit of \$3,398,525, equal to \$9.44 per share on the 360,000 shares of stock outstanding. This compares with a net profit in the 1940 year of \$2,387,533, equal to \$6.63 a share. Net sales in the year totaled \$33,010,148, against \$22,502,470 in the previous year. This was an increase of 47 per cent in dollars and about 34 per cent in physical volume.

Taxes of all kinds, paid or accrued during the year, more than trebled, having totaled \$3,681,351, against \$1,085,292 in the previous year. New taxes already imposed for 1942 will increase these burdens, C. R. Richmond, treasurer, states. On August 30, 1941, current assets totaled \$13,897,689 and current liabilities \$4,352,457, making the net working capital \$9,545,232, which compared with a working capital of \$7,517,452 a year before.

Blanchard Becomes Govt. Textile Adviser

Washington, D. C.—The appointment of F. S. Blanchard as textile consultant in the Bureau of Industrial Conservation has been announced by Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the bureau.

Mr. Blanchard has been associated with Pacific Mills since 1913, where he was in charge of public relations, market research, promotions, and personnel. In 1934, Mr. Blanchard served with the NRA as deputy administrator of textiles. He is president of the U. S. Institute of Textile Research and has served as director-chairman of its economic research committee.

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Trading in cotton gray goods has stepped up in tempo some during the past several days, with sales running ahead of production in several important divisions of the trade. Much of this movement is attributed to the rise in raw cotton prices that raised the ceiling, thus encouraging mills to accept orders.

There have been both bullish and bearish views circulating in the textile market currently, although as a whole little attention is paid, owing to the prevailing shortness of offerings and the patently heavy demand, to the unfavorable side of the picture. Bearish ideas arise from contentions that many quarters are overstocked with goods, that unemployment resulting from priorities and scarcities of civilian use raw materials is being encountered, that in textiles the ratio of defense orders to total business is less than elsewhere, and that taxes, anti-inflation moves, and compulsory savings talk are about. As for stocks, retailers say their holdings are not overly heavy. Wholesalers and jobbers say their supplies are conservative. Mills report unsold stocks small and production sold in many cases all the way from eight to twenty-four or more weeks ahead. The truth of the stock situation is not easily determinable, but the current Government inventory inquiry may produce some facts of interest. As to priority unemployment, views disagree but there are forecasts of a continued rise in payrolls. The relative lightness of defense business in textiles is offset by the contention that the consumer dollar, cut off more from durable goods, will be expended on apparel and other textiles. Meantime, those more favorably disposed look at inflation control moves so far as tending toward braking rather than halting a trend.

Cotton cloth exports continue to show an upward trend. According to reports in the Worth Street district sales for shipment abroad have been rising since the cloth ceilings went into effect, and rather large orders have been filled in the recent past. Such goods do not come under price limits and premiums of 2c to 2.5c a pound frequently can be realized over the price which the same goods sold to a domestic user would fetch. Such transactions of course combine with Government commitments to reduce the quantity of goods available for civilian trade. Latest official figures of cloth exports are as of August. For that month the Department of Commerce now reports an increase in exports of 24 per cent from the July figure, while for the period January-August inclusive shipments were 33.8 per cent above a year ago.

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—Recent indications point toward a further dullness in the yarn market, and it is reported that as a result it is now possible in some cases to obtain carded yarn at less than ceiling prices.

There are a number of reasons why a less active demand from the civilian trade is expected even by some sellers for a short time at least. In the first place, a number of lines are being affected by curtailment where priorities affect production and also tend to cut down on yarn consumption. Next, a number of consumers have enough yarns on hand or on order so they are less interested now; also a number of lines have been affected by the warm temperatures this fall so that seasonable goods have not sold as yet in volume.

In the next place, heavy yarn coverage is not expected to continue uninterrupted because with a Government ceiling on both carded and combed yarns there is less incentive for manufacturers to order for ahead and at the same time less for spinners to take orders so far in advance.

In combed qualities there is a sellers' market and about as strong a one as previously. The reasons for this are mainly that the Government is taking so much of these types and also because combed spinners are so dissatisfied with the combed ceiling that several large operators are refusing to sell freely, making their customers that much hungrier. One of the largest is selling old customers only small amounts at a time when their old contracts expire, about 2,000 pounds each.

These spinners say their profit margins are so small on the counts between 30s and 80s that they cannot do otherwise, adding that their margins are about as poor as they were back when the low of the market, 30s for 30s single combed, was reached. In view of this there are reports more are considering the exporting of larger amounts where there is no selling and considerably higher prices are easily procurable.

In the small fluctuations in cotton in recent weeks, it is commented, yarn mills on occasion could give buyers the benefit of easier yarn prices on small lots, but the mills' gross margin for profits would still not fall below the average for the counts involved.

With the approach of the seasonal lull at the year-end, some suppliers say, it would not be surprising if certain of the ordinary, widely-produced carded counts came under pressure. The so-called marginal yarn mills would be first to respond, it is expected.

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Finance Committee—T. W. Church, Jr., Chairman; H. E. Kiefer, Jr., George A. Howell, Jr., T. R. Smith, Francis E. Stewart, Richard M. Mitchell, John B. Neely.

Publicity Committee—A. R. Thompson, Jr., Chairman; C. R. Bruning, Jr., A. S. Cooley, Thorwald Larson, Malcolm MacKenzie, Dyer S. Moss, Dave E. Truax, R. D. Sloan.

Speakers Committee—D. C. Newman, Chairman; Charles H. Stone, John L. Crist.

Intersectional Contest

In the intersectional contest, which has become an annual event of competition between the various sections, the New York Section walked off with top honors with a paper on "Cotton Fabric Construction in Relation to Water Resistance." The paper was presented by P. J. Wood, of the Royce Chemical Co.

The second prize went to the Philadelphia section for the paper on "Testing Vat-Dyed Cotton for Fastness to Hypochlorite Bleach," which was read by Dr. Charles A. Seibert, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

The Southeastern section won the third prize with a "Progress Report on the Processing and Utilization of Domestic Flax." The work was a co-operative project with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Other papers in the contest included "The Prediction and Control of Colored Fiber Blends by Optical Means," presented by Dr. Seibert Q. Duntley for the Northern New England Section; "The Textile Chemist Meets National Defense Emergency," presented by Thomas H. Roberts for the Rhode Island Section; "Relative Exhaustion of Vat Colors in the Pad Pigment Method of Jig Dyeing," presented by C. Norris Rabold for the Pied-

mont Section; and "Evaluation of Finishing Agents for Sanforizing," presented by Andrew J. Kelly for the South Central Section.

Textiles and National Defense

In the session on Textiles and National Defense, presided over by Dr. Carl Z. Draves, papers were as follows: "The Chemical Manufacturer and the National Emergency," by Dr. D. H. Powers, Rohm & Haas Co.; "Defense Problems From the Mill Man's Viewpoint," by Winn W. Chase, Associate Editor, *Textile World*; "Purchase and Inspection of Textiles for the Army," by Lieut. Col. Vere Painter, U. S. Army, Philadelphia Quartermaster Corp., War Department; "Textiles From the Navy Standpoint," by Lieut. R. G. Buck, S.C., U. S. Navy, Naval Clothing Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Production of Wools of Unusual Properties Through Modification of Their Chemical Structures," by Dr. Milton Harris, Director of Research for the Textile Foundation at the National Bureau of Standards.

Light Fading Clinic

At the Light Fading Clinic Saturday afternoon, presided over by Dr. Carl C. Draves, papers were:

"Fundamental Concepts in Fade-Ometer Design and Operation," by E. H. Harvey, Atlas Electric Devices Co.; "The 'National' Accelerated Fading Unit," by C. G. Ollinger, National Carbon Co., Inc.; "Action of Accelerated Fade Tests on the Color of Wool Fabrics," by J. J. Glenn, Sidney Blumenthal Co., Inc.

Annual Banquet

At the annual banquet Saturday night, presided over ably by Doug Newman, the principal speaker was Hon. Clyde R. Hoey, former Governor of North Carolina, who was introduced by Wm. R. McLaurine, secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Hoey gave one of his characteristically fine addresses.

Golf Prize Winners

In the golf tournament, which was held over two of the championship courses, winners were as follows:

Members—1st low net, Geo. R. Murphy, Jr.; 2nd low net, C. O. Stevenson; 3rd low net, Jake W. Ivey; 1st low gross, Tom Larson; 2nd low gross, M. Harris; 3rd low gross, Dan Rion.

Guests—1st low net, Percy Blackman; 2nd low net, E. Kiesewetter; 3rd low net, George Reid; 1st low gross, W. B. Uhler; 2nd low gross, A. G. McComb; 3rd low gross, Jack Crosland.

P. J. Link won the high gross score prize with an even 150 and Lieut. R. G. Buck, the high net prize with 105.

In addition to the above, blind bogey prizes were awarded to the following: A. F. McLean, Henry Lather, W. G. Diamond, A. K. Haynes, E. L. Smith, J. E. Mieli, L. Billings, A. J. Kellner, C. F. Martin, John Fox, Hugh Lavery, Howard Clayton.

Skeet Prize Winners—Class A, A. P. Gumaer; Class B, Minor C. Hunter; Class D, W. B. Griffin.

Hosiery Session

The session on hosiery dyeing was an innovation for the A. A. T. C. C., and was exceptionally well attended. T. R. Smith, of Albemarle, N. C., presided.

Earl Constantine, president of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, told of the dislocation of the silk hosiery industry which had resulted from the sudden stoppage of silk shipments to this country. Mr. Constantine said that shifting production from a standard raw material to various substitute fibers had raised a multitude of problems, many of them of a technical nature. He asserted that the immediate solution of these problems presented a challenge not only to the hosiery manufacturer himself, but also to his chemists and those of the allied dye and chemical makers.

Joseph Kelly, of May Hosiery Mills, pointed out that with the freezing of silk there was a vital need for closer co-operation between the manufacturers of hosiery and the dyers. He explained that the latter should be more fully informed as to what fibers and what combination of fibers were being put into hosiery, so that they would know how to dye it. He added that the manufacturers should be informed by the dyers what fibers should be knitted so that they could be dyed properly.

Virgil Hartquist, of Wayne Knitting Mills, presented a paper outlining the problems of scouring, dyeing and finishing fibers used to replace silk in the full-fashioned hosiery industry.

"Although these fibers have been used in various combinations for a period of years, their use has been confined to extremely low-end numbers," said Mr. Hartquist. "Now these combinations must be dyed and finished to standards of people purchasing higher priced merchandise and a number of textile chemists and dyers are embarking in research in these fields.

"Difficulties present themselves immediately after manufacturing when the cotton and various ersatz fibers used in conjunction with nylon are subjected in preboarding to abnormal high temperatures and pressures of steam. Detergent chemicals must be examined because rayon throwing oils are totally different from those used on silk.

"Temperatures for dyeing cotton must be altered in the presence of nylon and new methods and auxiliaries will be needed. The greatest need, however, is the proper selection of dyestuffs for combination of cotton, both combed and mercerized; silk, nylon and various manufactures of viscose and cuprammonium rayon."

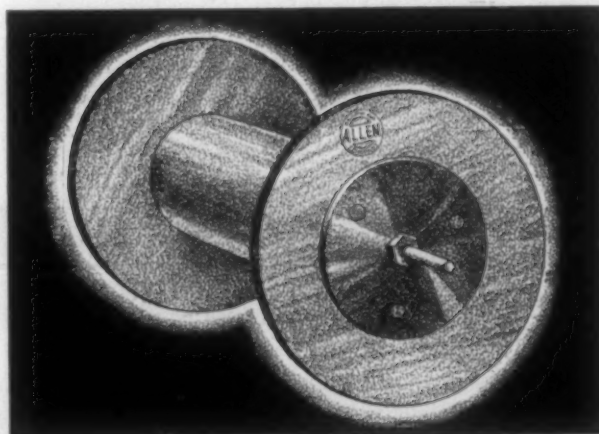
Dr. P. H. Stott, of the technical laboratory of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., presented a paper outlining the results of a study of the mechanics of the dyeing of nylon with acetate color. He also reviewed the dyeing and finishing of combinations of nylon with other fibers.

S. M. Hamilton, of Holeproof Hosiery Co., reported that the dyeing of half hose to meet the rigid specifications of defense contracts had made it necessary for hosiery mills working on such contracts to develop an entirely new technique of dyeing. He said that, while this method was new to most of the dyers, it offered no difficulties that could not be overcome in any dyehouse. He explained that the observance of accuracy in all stages of the processing would offset any lack of experience that the dyer might have in this type of dyeing.

George A. Urlaub presented a paper describing the basic differences between silk and rayon and explained the methods of handling oiling and soaking of rayon for knitting purposes.

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Super HC Warper Beam Eliminates Danger of Collapse



Defense production has received a powerful new ally . . . Allen Super HC Rayon Warper Beam. Reinforced from within by 50%, heavily armored with rock maple Barrel Staves and employing unbreakable Wooden Beam Heads, these beams have met and overcome the tremendous crushing power of rayon, especially acetate rayon. This fact will pay dividends . . . will save time, money and material, by eliminating production hold-ups caused by collapsing beams.

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Hygrade Is Host At Fluorescent Lighting Conference

APPROXIMATELY sixty jobbers and utilities representatives from the Southeast were guests of the Hygrade Sylvania Corp., of Salem, Mass., at a fluorescent lighting conference held at the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C., November 10th and 11th.

The two mornings were devoted to general and technical discussions of fluorescent lighting, in which field Hygrade was a pioneer. Interesting talks were made by company officials on the phenomenal growth of this comparatively recent development in electric illumination, and engineers from the plant led informative discussions on the technical factors.

Monday afternoon was devoted to a golf tournament and Monday evening to a dinner in the banquet room of the Carolina, at which Robert M. Rausch, Southeastern sales supervisor, acted as toastmaster. C. G. Pyle, general sales manager, was the principal after-dinner speaker, and impromptu talks were made by Roy Palmer, of Duke

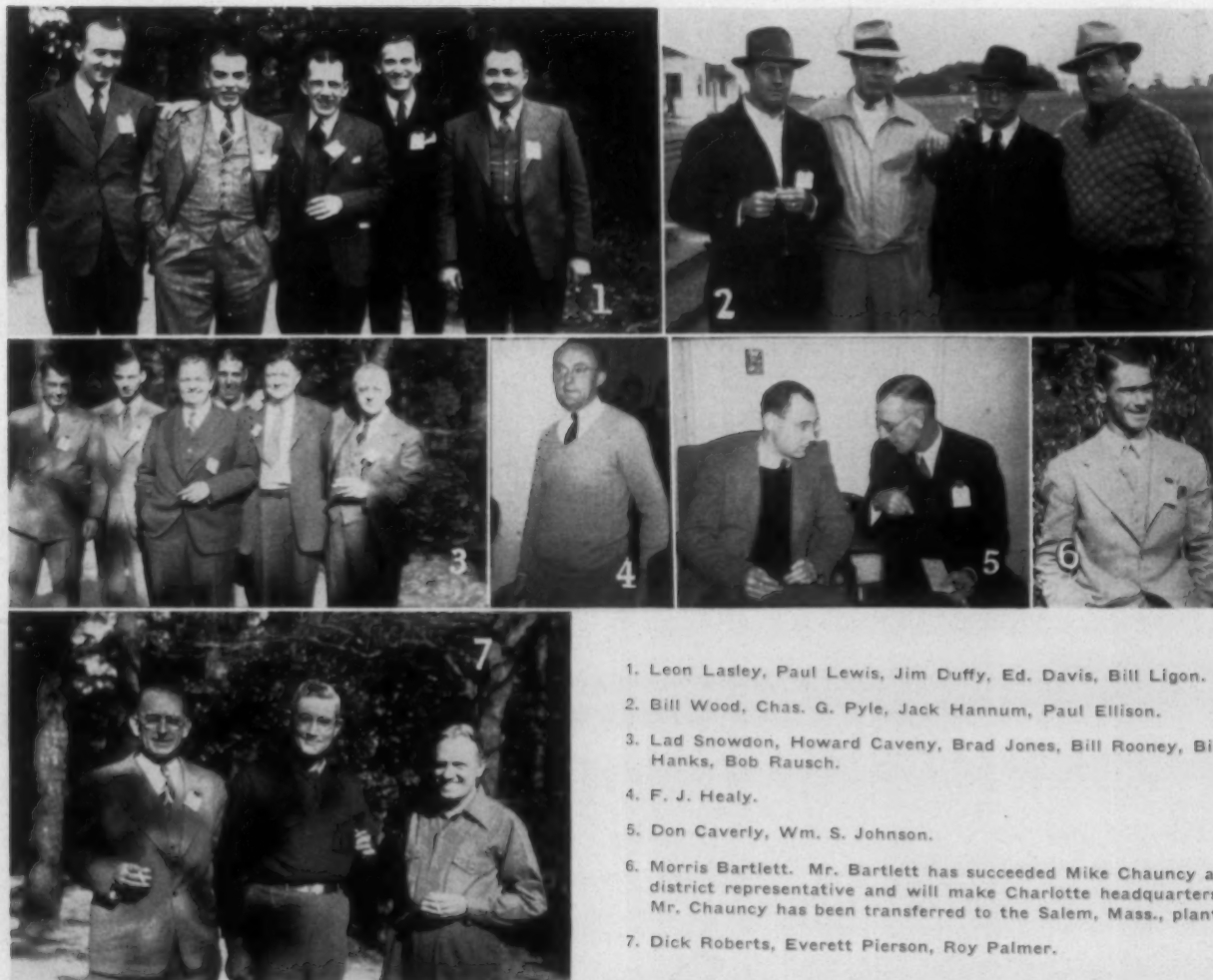
Power, Everett Pierson, of Hudson Silk Hosiery, and Dick Roberts, of Florida Light & Power. Golf prizes were awarded to the following: Harry Gilham, John Goodwin, Bill Woods, Paul Swasey, Jack Hannum and Joe Crawford.

The conference was classed by both the factory representatives and their guests as one of the most successful and mutually helpful meetings of its kind they had ever attended. The committee on arrangements was composed of: R. W. Seamans, R. M. Rausch, J. R. Duffy, W. M. Rooney and Chas. Hall.

The complete program and list of those attending, follow:

Program

Monday Morning, Nov. 10th: Opening of Meeting by Host, Robert M. Rausch; Introduction of Charles G. Pyle, Gen. Sales Mgr., Hygrade Lamp Div.; Opening



1. Leon Lasley, Paul Lewis, Jim Duffy, Ed. Davis, Bill Ligon.
2. Bill Wood, Chas. G. Pyle, Jack Hannum, Paul Ellison.
3. Lad Snowdon, Howard Caveny, Brad Jones, Bill Rooney, Bill Hanks, Bob Rausch.
4. F. J. Healy.
5. Don Caverly, Wm. S. Johnson.
6. Morris Bartlett. Mr. Bartlett has succeeded Mike Chauncy as district representative and will make Charlotte headquarters. Mr. Chauncy has been transferred to the Salem, Mass., plant.
7. Dick Roberts, Everett Pierson, Roy Palmer.

Greeting, F. J. Healy, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Hygrade Lamp Div.; Session Chairman, William F. Rooney, Hygrade Sales Dept. "The Fluorescent Picture," William P. Lowell, Jr., discussion; "Fluorescent Practice," Harris Reinhardt, discussion, (time to stretch); "Fluorescent Research Products," Donald I. Coggins, Research Products Dept., discussion; "Where Do We Go From Here?," Donald P. Caverly, Hygrade Engineering Dept., discussion; general fluorescent quiz; Robert M. Rausch, host.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 11th: Opening, Robert M. Rausch, host; Session Chairman, Donald P. Caverly, Hygrade Engineering Dept.; "Practical Factors Affecting Fluorescent Circuits," Harris Reinhardt, Hygrade Engineering Dept., discussion; "The Challenge of Cold Cathode Lighting," William F. Rooney, Hygrade Sales Dept., discussion (time to stretch); "Design Trends in Fluorescent," William P. Lowell, Jr., Hygrade Engineering Dept., discussion; Guest Speaker; General Technical Quiz; Robert M. Rausch, host.

Attending Meeting

R. M. Rausch, Southeastern sales supervisor. District Representatives (Hygrade): Brad Jones, Mike Chauncy, Lad Snowden, Axel Knudstrup, Morris Bartlett, Ralph Turner.

Utility Representatives: Philip Peeples, O. M. Jackson, Hugh Saussy, Georgia Power Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Roy Palmer, Paul Tysinger, Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Roberts, Mr. Bergh, Florida Power & Light Co., Miami, Fla.; Paul Swasey, Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, Virginia Electric Light & Power Co., Norfolk, Va.; Wm. B. Shenk, Virginia Public Service Co., Charlottesville, Va.; Wm. S. Johnson, Carolina Light & Power Co., Raleigh, N. C.

Jobber Guests: H. L. Gilham, Harry L. Gilham Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Jay Wabeke, Eli Witt Fluorescent Co., Miami, Fla.; W. Hanks, Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Howard Caveny, Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Jack Hannum, Fries, Beall & Sharp, Washington, D. C.; A. E. Bruner, Campbell Coal Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Paul Lewis, Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; L. Ligon, Ligon Electric Supply Co., Hickory, N. C.; William Wood, Raybro Electric Supply Co., Tampa, Fla.; Howard Sutherland, Electric Supply & Equipment Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Roy L. Henley, Electric Supply & Equipment Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Barry Moore, Electrical Equipment Co., Richmond, Va.; A. E. Marshall, Noland Co.; R. V. Gordon, Noland Co.; C. L. Lasley, Brown, Rogers & Dickson; Ed. Davis, Brown, Rogers & Dickson; J. M. Cutliff, Electrical Equipment Co., Raleigh, N. C.; Joe Crawford, Frank McMugh, Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Womack, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stenbridge, Virginia-Carolina Elec. Supply Co., Danville, Va.

Consumers: A. C. Shelton, P. H. Hanes Knitting Co.; M. E. Pierson, Hudson Silk Hosiery Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Editorial: Junius Smith, Textile Bulletin; John Goodwin, Electrical South.

Special Guests: E. J. Poor, Chairman of Board; F. J. Healy, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. (Hygrade Lamp Div.); C. G. Pple, Sales Mgr.; Paul Ellison, Director of Advertising; R. W. Seamans, Asst. Sales Mgr.

Carolina Yarn Association Enjoys Annual Outing

(Continued from Page 28)

tile Banking Co., Textiles, Inc., Textile Machine Works, The Torrington Co., Tubize Chatillon Corp., U. S. Testing Co., American Viscose Corp., Waddill Printing & Lithographing Co., D. F. Wallace, William Whitman Co.

Associate—Avondale Mills, Richard V. Butler, Leon Ferenback Silk Co., John E. Fox, General Trade Mark Co., Gunze Silk Corp., Hara & Co., George W. Henderson, H. M. Hubshman & Bro., William Iselin & Co., Inc., Lassiter Press, Meinhardt, Greeff & Co., National Credit Office, Paragon Textile Co., Pickett Cotton Mills, Royersford Needle Works, John J. Ryan & Son, Sonoco Products Co.

The officers are: Gordon Hope, President; Ike Summerell, Vice-President; Frank Causey, Secretary; Jim McDowell, Treasurer.

H. Neubert, with a low net of 132 for the 36 holes, won the honor of having his name engraved at the top of the gold plaque which was donated to the Association as a permanent trophy this year. Frank Bowers took both courses to pieces with a snappy 151 for low gross honors.

O. F. Long (62) and T. N. Hunter (75) had low net and low gross, respectively, on the No. 2 course, and J. N. Atkins, with a net 62, and Ed Reid, with a gross 74, led the field on the No. 1 course.

Roy Bartels made all the sandtraps and some of them twice, winding up with the startling total of 268, including all putts. Needless to say, this was bad enough to win the high score prize. Other prize winners were:

2nd low net, 36 holes, W. A. Traver, Jr. (132), (draw); 2nd low gross 36 holes, Al Bensing (152); 3rd low net 36 holes, Karl Ginter (134); 3rd low gross 36 holes, Darden Hampton (154); 4th low net 36 holes, T. H. Urmston (134); 4th low gross 36 holes, Raleigh Reece (157); 2nd low net No. 2 course, Bill Barnhardt (68); 2nd low gross No. 2 course, Geo. Sharpe (81); 2nd low net No. 1 course, Sam Stone (63); 2nd low gross No. 1 course, I. F. Pennington (74); 5th low net 36 holes, Jim Lybrand, Jr., (135); 6th low net 36 holes, Don Jonas (138); 7th low net 36 holes, Henry Stokes (138); 8th low net 36 holes, R. Y. Cooper (138); 9th low net 36 holes, Ben Hunter (139); 10th low net 36 holes, Fred Lemmond (139); 11th low net 36 holes, Jack Holbrook (139); 12th low net 36 holes, W. H. Newton (140); 13th low net 36 holes, John Stickley (140); 14th low net 36 holes, E. W. Best, Jr. (140); 15th low net 36 holes, Clyde Gordon (141); 16th low net 36 holes, C. H. Dawson (141).

W. G. Avery, Ira Schey, Wade Denning, Walter Greer, R. Swallow, E. H. Goode, Ed. Windle, W. T. Cheatham, Bob McGirk, R. S. Dickson, Harry Dalton, Morton Goodspeed, Bill Klopman, J. W. Woollen, F. S. Nicholas, Henry Grill, H. M. Bailey, Jr., Henry Gaston, M. B. Carr, I. Rogosin, J. H. Bumstead, J. T. Kilpatrick, E. Elliott Neal, J. W. Rooke, E. E. Chapman, W. C. Batchelder, J. M. Brindley, Manley Whitener, H. T. Greenwood, J. E. Baker, Fred Hallenbeck, Allen Watkins, Ed. Heathcote, Paul Zens, E. H. Thomas, H. M. Hutchins, L. V. Curran, R. W. Brudenback, H. M. Hubshanan, Harold Aikens, Sam Black, N. P. Murphy, Geo. Stevens, N. Ayers, S. R. Anthony, Geo. Storm, A. H. Klein, Keith Chalmert, W. M. Brown, Jr., C. C. Hardin, John Grant, J. V. Garrett, A. B. Sebley, C. R. Ewing, S. Hedgepath, P. H. Thompson, Roy Bartel.

Entwistle Warns That Present Conditions Are Transitory and Abnormal

(Continued from Page 32)

and 1918, when similar responsibilities were laid upon it by kindred national conditions then prevailing.

I would not be too venturesome as to make exact predictions as to any possible phase of the future, so far as our part in this great program of National Defense is related. But it is only commonplace intelligence to forecast that we are merely standing today on the doorsteps of problems of far greater depth and magnitude than any now before us.

We must be clearly aware of the inevitable fact that the more deeply the Government digs into the resources of the American people for the creation of a sufficient armament of defense, the greater the shock which will come to their domestic economy.

It is none too soon for us to be contemplating the ultimate reactions which will result from the draining of the productive capacities and the creative wealth of our people into the utterly destructive ends of war.

The expenditure of some sixty billion dollars this year and next for defense, with the prospect of sixty billion dollars more for the years 1943-44 for the same purpose, involves immediately an economic bleeding from which domestic business and industry will eventually suffer.

Thus the issues of the moment are bound to project themselves against the horizon of tomorrow in the event that the best should happen, and in the event that the scourge of the threat to our nation should be removed within any reasonably considered period of the future. In the meantime, at any sacrifice, individual or national, at any cost to ourselves or to posterity, the American people must face the shadowy days ahead with a resolution for utter and outright vindication of its principles and its democratic way of life.

There are only two possible ways to meet the threat which has been raised against the existence of this nation and its system of free government. One is to accept it, and the other is to resist it. The former is unthinkable for a people born into the ways of freedom and dedicated to the liberties of democracy.

America has chosen the only possible other course, the only course for a decent and heroic people—the course of resistance to a combination of tyrants and gangsters who would not only subdue and conquer us, but would destroy every principle of our way of living, and wipe out every moral basis of our civilization.

To the end of lending our co-operation to this national mission we must, as citizens and as industrialists, bring our minds and our enterprises into unity and alliance with the announced policies of our National Government.

The question now arises, Will it be possible for us to delegate our industry so completely to the cause of National Defense and not sacrifice the system of private enterprise? It is certain we cannot preserve this system if the forces now running rampant over Europe are not put down and destroyed.

I think we will all agree that we have already wandered a long way off the road designed for the proper continuance of our free enterprise system and its private property rights. This fact is all the more reason why we should

prepare to fight. Those creeds and doctrines that have so threatened our American way of life were bred and fostered on foreign shores and have slowly but surely filtered into our land. The source of such creeds and doctrines must be destroyed if our democratic system of government with all its rights and privileges is to survive.

Dr. Murchison told us last week in New York in his address to the members of the Cotton-Textile Institute that "It follows that maximum service to the National Defense Program must be co-operative and concerted in nature." We realize the truth of this statement. How can we best render this service to our Government at this time? The answer is simple. It is through and with the aid of trade associations such as ours and the others now serving our industry. These associations have been carefully built up over a period of years. Their full-time personnel is experienced and capable. They have accumulated stores of information in their bulging files that would require months of effort on the part of many individuals to collect, should new agencies be set up. Too, our associations have machinery already set up and ready to function (I refer to existing boards, committees, allied associations, and the like) should information not already in their files be necessary. No new agency can be set up that will function with the ease and dispatch of our existing trade associations.

The needs today for our associations are more glaring than ever before, and it is inconceivable that they will be denied the right and privilege to function, and to render those services they only can render, not only to us, but to our Government as well.

In conclusion let me say that I deeply appreciate the honor conferred upon me when you elected me president of this Association for the year just ended. Serving in that capacity has been both pleasant and beneficial. Hunter Marshall, the heart of our Association, and his secretary, Miss Robinson, have been ever ready with aid and advice, and always glad to render any service, large or small. The chairman of the various committees have worked tirelessly and effectively. I want to thank them all for their services.

Army Plans No Change In Wool Fabric Specifications

In view of the many conflicting statements appearing in the public press regarding the use of substitutes in wool fabrics for the manufacture of uniforms for the Army, the War Department has announced that no change is contemplated in the present specifications for these fabrics at this time.

The Quartermaster Corps, however, through its Research and Development Laboratory at the Philadelphia Depot, is conducting experiments wherein cloth containing various percentages of rayon with reworked wool is being tested. Sample pieces will be purchased in the near future for laboratory tests and for a practical test in the field.

Only in the event of a wool shortage is it contemplated changing current specifications for uniform woolen cloth.

Substitute specifications have been prepared and are continuously being revised on all items containing material which is or may become critical.

Motion Pictures On the Operation of a Lathe

To speed up the training of lathe operators for national defense industries, the South Bend Lathe Works has sponsored the production of a series of 16 mm. sound motion pictures in full color based on the book, "How to Run a Lathe." Professionally filmed by Burton Holmes Films, Inc., at the South Bend Lathe Factory, these pictures show practical methods as practiced in modern industrial plants. Showing time for each of the two 800 ft. reels now completed is approximately 20 minutes.

Factory apprentice schools, vocational schools, Army and Navy training schools, colleges and high schools teaching machine shop practice will find these films helpful in training lathe operators. Complete information on securing the use of these films can be had by writing to South Bend Lathe Works, Dept. T-3, South Bend, Ind.

Research, Priorities, Reclamation of Parts Discussed at Greensboro Meeting

(Continued from Page 22)

tion, or other form of enterprise engaged in one or more of the following activities: "Manufacturing"—well, you are certainly manufacturing—"processing, or fabricating, warehousing or maintaining warehouses for storage or distribution of, any material." For instance, a man telephoned me yesterday or the day before; he is running a coal yard—is in the coal business. Well, he comes under that. He had to get some parts to repair the chain that was carrying this stuff. The definition goes on: "wholesaling or acting as distributor of products sold to manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers or other persons not consumers." You know, this reaches down and touches practically everybody except the home owner who buys this, that and the other thing from a wholesaler or retailer. It covers charitable institutions, all kinds of carriers—railroads, steamboats, etc.—educational institutions, printers and publishers, radio, telegraph and telephone communication, and hospitals, clinics and sanatoriums. The only two industries left under the original orders that came out covering them are utilities and mines. They have a separate order, and they have applied or will apply under the order covering their particular industry. But so far as you gentlemen are concerned you do not have to apply to get material for maintenance and repair for your property or equipment—I mean you do not have to apply on any Government form to operate under any Government form. The wording that you put on your orders is not on any Government form; it is your regular order with this added: "Material for maintenance and repair or operating supplies, Rating A-10 under Preference Rating Order P-22, as amended, with the terms of which I am familiar."

Now, there is a little joker right there. I have in my office at this time just this one copy of this order. I am assured that pretty soon I shall get an abundance of them.

As to those last words, "with the terms of which I am familiar," a lot of mills which have telephoned me in the last few days—since the 16th or 17th—have been reluctant to make that statement because they say they have not that order and are not familiar with it and are not

Abington Automatic Weaver's Knotters



**"They have boosted
our winder production
a good 10%!"**

NOTE THESE ADVANTAGES:

Abington Knotters tie a weaver's knot and automatically scissor clip the tails so that both are exactly even. Tails can be made any length from $\frac{5}{16}$ " down to less than $\frac{1}{16}$ ". In fact, some users "trim 'em right down to the knot", and use Abington knotters in place of adhesive splice. The small, compact knots are accepted by makers of rubber coated fabrics, as they don't cause blisters. As a result of getting faster tying of NON-SLIP knots, users make such definite statements: "Our gain in winding production is at least 10% over hand tying."—"One girl handles 2 to 3 more boards per day." Result:

Greater Production—Lower Cost
FREE TRIAL IN YOUR MILL



Send bobbin or fair
sample of yarn and
we will return free
sample Knot Card
and details of

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HARNESS REEDS

HEDDLES FRAMES

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going to state that they are. That is true, but you can go ahead and use those words if, pretty generally, you do not build up in any quarter—say it is this present quarter—more of those certain kinds of supplies that you might be using than you had in the same quarter last year.

I would have a rubber stamp made including those words, plus the name of your company. Then whenever you issue such an order, every copy you send out and one copy that you keep should be stamped and should be manually signed by some authorized person in your organization, because later, you know, there may be an inspector coming around to see whether you are building up too much of those particular supplies and maintenance materials. This will reach down pretty soon so that I am sure you will all have a copy of it, but in the meantime if you send in an order and someone will not fill it you will be pretty safe in putting that wording on. If it is not on your orders some of the producers may write back and say that unless some rating is on the orders—the A-10 rating—they are not going to fill them. So you may use that, provided you are not building up more than you had on hand during the last quarter of last year. Or, if that was not a particularly good quarter, you might then take the whole of 1940 and divide it by four, and that will give you a fair supply of those particular materials.

Another thing about which there has been a lot of confusion is, what is a defense order. Perhaps most of you know this, but it will bear repeating, anyway. The highest preference rating given is AA. At the present time the only man who gives out a double A is Donald Nelson, himself, the head of the Priorities Division. Then comes the rating of A. Next in order, coming down, are A-1-A, A-1-C, etc., ending with A-1-J. Then we start up again with BB, then B-1-A, B-1-B, etc., down to B-8. Of course, when you get down to B-8 you do not get much of anything.

You may be required to submit to someone the percentage of your business that is going into defense. Of course, you will be getting things from time with preference ratings on them. Anything from A-10 and higher is a defense order and of course could be included in the defense orders that you might be required to report on.

There has been a lot of confusion, too, I find, in the Army and Navy orders. This, by the way, is something I am not supposed to have anything to do with and I have not any of the forms in my office, never have had, and probably shall not have. Up in the left-hand corner of the forms are the letters PD-3, and if you look over in the top right-hand corner you will see "A" or "N," followed by a number. The Army, Navy, Ordnance, or Quartermaster, or what not will issue an order for certain things. It may be a million yards of cloth with certain specifications, and that will go perhaps to a man or corporation that is manufacturing uniforms. When that order goes to that manufacturer of uniforms he usually specifies the name of his supplier, and the name of that supplier will appear on the top line, under which it says "Supplier." You see, that manufacturer is not making the cloth that goes into those uniforms, but he wants to get the cloth, so he specifies the name of his supplier. That will be usually the name of some mill. That order goes along to the mill, and here is where the confusion comes. The mill gets a copy of that order, and it wants to get a lot of stuff itself. It wants to get in a hurry dye-

stuffs, perhaps, or maybe it has not enough yarn, or it needs this, that and the other thing. So all sorts of things have been done to get what is needed, and a great many of them have been wrong; and now, under the wrong procedure, a lot of those things are bouncing back.

Let's take Mill A, which is named as the supplier. Mill A has that order extended to it by the original firm that got the contract, the clothing manufacturer. On the back of that Form PD-3 is, in all cases, the name of the Army officer or Navy officer who originally granted that particular priority rating on the original order, with his rank, etc. Suppose Mill A, the supplier of the cloth the clothing manufacturer is going to use for the uniforms, wants to branch out in five different directions to get the materials he needs—dyestuffs or this, that or the other thing. Usually those orders have a pretty high preference rating. If you have that order for cloth, you can write to the original authenticating officer whose name and rank are on the back of the order and tell him you want that order extended to the folks who are your suppliers, naming in each case what you want to buy from each supplier, referring to the contract number (there is always a contract number on there) and to the preference rating; and then that authenticating officer will extend that same rating to your orders for supplies. In the first place, you see, it might have been an order for a million yards of cloth; in your case it might be for five barrels of dyestuff or other things. If you will let the officer know the specific articles you want to get from your suppliers and give him the contract number and preference rating on the original order he will extend that—that is, he will if he knows what he is supposed to do. A lot of times I find those things have not reached down so that they know what to do. For instance, a priorities officer at an Army post was granted the authority to issue preference ratings. He telephoned me the other day and said: "I have a lot of these PD-3 blanks, and I want to order some stuff. What do I do?" Of course, as I say, this is something my office is not supposed to have anything to do with; the Army and Navy folks are supposed to know the procedure. It is an Army or Navy contract, and they have a directive, and for anything on the critical list they have a preference rating, and all the officer has to do is to look in his directive and put the number on there. But some branches of the Army and Navy perhaps have been lax in sending that information down to their subordinates, and a lot of trouble has arisen from that.

Another form that has given much trouble, because of confusion, is PD-25-C and PD-25-D. Those are not preference ratings but are forms to report on some supplier; they are just report forms and not preference rating certificates.

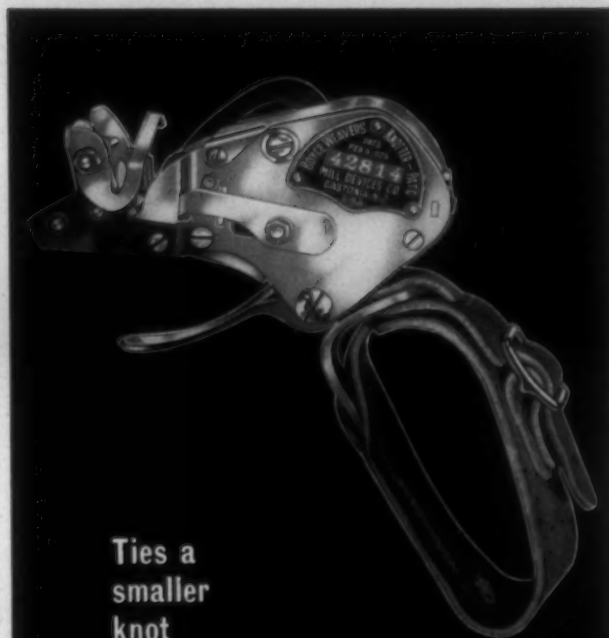
I am assuming, although I may be wrong in it, that P-22 amended, covering maintenance and operating supplies and all that for the repair of your property and equipment, will touch you gentlemen more than anything else; and the other form with which you will come in contact more than any other except P-22 amended is the Army and Navy form which I have just discussed, PD-3.

Perhaps there are now some questions you would like to ask.

Discussion

Chairman: Are there any questions?

Mr. A.: When the order for the textile industry came out, with all orders for valves and alloy iron we were sup-



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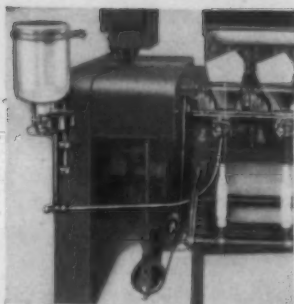
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posed to file a form. Is it necessary for us to do that now, under this amended P-22?

Mr. MacDougall: No, you do not do that. Of course, you may be requested later to do it, but no provision has been made for it yet. You should, of course, keep records and signed copies of those. It says that you may later be required to file certain reports, but the form on which those reports would be made has not yet been made up. It says: "No such reports shall be filed until such time as the proper forms are prescribed by the Office of Production Management."

Mr. B.: I understand that that P-22, as amended, covers operating supplies, which is something new—such supplies as fuel, lubricants, etc.?

Mr. MacDougall: That is right.

Mr. B.: With a proviso, however, that those operating supplies cannot be physically incorporated into the manufactured product?

Mr. MacDougall: Yes, sir. I knew that was coming up.

Mr. B.: Would that cover such materials as dyestuffs and sizing, which naturally do go into the product, but not in the same way as yarn?

Mr. MacDougall: Not those particular things, but, for instance, formaldehyde. Formaldehyde is on the critical list and is on there bad. A lot of your blacks have to be treated with formaldehyde. I am trying to get a clarification of whether that would come under this A-10 rating or not. Dyestuff, of course, particularly if it is a fast dye-stuff (some of the products are not so fast), is a part of that stuff you are sending out. Let's take formaldehyde. That fastens the dye on—makes it fast. I suppose, of course, most of it is washed out. There are a lot of cases like that—border-line cases, and until you are told to quit doing it there is nothing to prevent you from going ahead and doing it in a lot of these border-line cases unless it is specifically pointed out that you should not do it. For instance, this has come out, sodium nitrite and sulphuric acid in your developed colors, and betanaphthol in developing that. Some of those points have not yet been covered. Again there, if I were in your position, I would put in an order under this P-22, amended, on that. With dye-stuffs, of course, you cannot do it. A lot of folks say it covers fuel and catalose. I have not looked in the dictionary to see what catalose means. It is a carrying agent, is it not, that carries a thing from one pole to another and fastens it on? Some of these things we have been talking about perhaps come under the classification of catalose. I am sure that later there will be some clarification, but I would go right ahead under this order and use it to get those things if you cannot get them with a higher rating.

Mr. C.: These orders and ratings must not be used if the material can be obtained without a rating?

Mr. MacDougall: That is right.

Mr. C.: The question comes up in sending orders off for materials that if you do not stamp that order sometimes from six to ten days will elapse before the supplier notifies you he cannot ship.

Mr. MacDougall: That is right.

Mr. C.: My question is, wouldn't it be logical to use that stamp on your order before you send it out?

Mr. McDougall: From what I have learned in the last week or ten days, if you send an order in without that it will be bounced back at you for that, so why waste the time? It is getting worse and worse, you know, so I would put it on. Very often there would be a big delay. If you send an order without that it is bounced back at you or you get slow deliveries. So I would take advantage of it. After all, A-10 is not so high. There are AA, then A-1-A and so on down to A-10. That is really at the bottom of the defense classification. It comes in the classification of essential civilian, but it is called defense.

Mr. D.: What about orders that were placed before October 16, before this order was amended, and delivery on which is being held up? Would you send a duplicate under this order?

Mr. MacDougall: I got a bulletin about that yesterday, just to show you how fast things are moving. The thing to do there, if there is any hold-up, is to send a duplicate order with this number on it.

Chairman Barton: Mr. Crow, are there any questions you would like to ask?

Gentlemen, Mr. Crow has recently come into this neck of the woods, and some of you do not know him. I am going to ask him now to come forward and finish the holding of the discussion. I present Mr. Crow.

Smith Crow, Supt., Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C.: Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I have anything to add to what has been said nor any questions to ask.

Has anyone any questions to ask on the subject of priority? Mr. MacDougall, I am sure, has clarified a good many matters for us here this morning in his talk, and I think we know a little more about where we stand and how to act in placing orders, with reference to priority numbers. I wonder if there are any other questions you would like to ask Mr. MacDougall or if you have any-

thing you would like to say on the subject of priority?

Mr. E.: When this statement is stamped on a purchase order Mr. MacDougall said it would be necessary to have an official's name signed manually under it. We have secured a rubber stamp, and normally the purchasing agent's name is inscribed by the stamp, indicating that the order has gone through him.

Mr. MacDougall: I would say this. Before that is filed away your purchasing agent ought to take all those and sign them—actually sign them manually, right over his name. That is what this order says, and that is the law.

By the way, these orders should be segregated from all other orders that do not have that stamp on them. There are not very many folks who are going to chisel on this thing, you know, and get ten times as much as they ought to get and leave everybody else out in the cold; but there are some, and spot checks will be made from time to time by investigators to see if people pretty generally are complying with it. This has happened recently; there was an outfit making Government stuff (I think it was for airplanes or something like that), and the proprietor put in his order for something that he claimed, under the terms of that order, was going into the manufacture of airplanes. As a matter of fact, he got a lot of that stuff in and then sold it out to other folks who had nothing to do with airplanes. Manifestly that is illegal.

Mr. Crow: Are there any other questions.

If not, we will go ahead, because we have a pretty full program. I am sure we all appreciate Mr. MacDougall's coming here this morning and explaining to us, as he has, the working of priority numbers. We thank you, Mr. MacDougall, for coming.

Mr. Thomas: Mr. Chairman, we have with us this morning the Secretary of the Southern Textile Association, Mr. B. Ellis Royal, and I think he has a few words to say.

B. Ellis Royal, Sec., Southern Textile Association: I shall not take much of your time, but I should like to say

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that we should like to have you as members of the Southern Textile Association. Among other things, for your membership fee in the Southern Textile Association you get the Book of Proceedings, containing stenographic reports of all the sectional meetings of the Southern Textile Association. Those reports are very valuable to any mill man. For instance, this morning you may have gained a great deal of information, but probably you missed some things, and those you could get from this Book of Proceedings. The fee for membership is \$2.00 a year, and we shall be glad to have you join.

Chairman Barton: Mr. Crow will lead the discussion.

Mr. Crow: Gentlemen, we have two other speakers this morning, on a very important subject. I am afraid we have not realized how much it means to our mills to repair and reclaim all broken parts so far as possible. We have two men here this morning who are going to speak on that. At this time it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. W. H. James, of the Linde Air Products Co., Birmingham, Ala.

W. O. Couch, Supervisor, Applied Engineering Dept., Air Reduction Sales Co., Charlotte, N. C.: May I interrupt a minute, Mr. Chairman? I have just received a message that makes it necessary for me to leave town at once. I wonder if you will let me speak first?

Mr. James: That is perfectly all right, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Crow: We shall be glad to hear from you, Mr. Couch.

Mr. Couch: Gentlemen, I am glad to be here with you this morning.

Mr. Couch then read his prepared paper, which will appear in the Dec. 1st issue of Textile Bulletin.

Mr. Couch: At this time, if the Chairman wants to have a discussion on welding, I am going to ask Mr. Hale to answer any questions.

Mr. Crow: We appreciate, Mr. Couch, your coming here this morning, and we doubly appreciate your staying and delivering this message. Gentlemen, Mr. Couch has just received a message that his father has died since he came here, and to show him our appreciation and extend

to him our sympathy I want to ask that we all stand for a moment.

(The members rose and stood in silence.)

Mr. Couch: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Crow: We have Mr. Hale here, and I am going to ask him if he will wait for the next man to speak and then have all the discussion on reclaiming machinery parts at that time. Is that all right, Mr. Hale?

Mr. Hale: Yes, sir.

Mr. Crow: Then we will hear from Mr. James, whom I introduced a while ago.

W. H. James, Linde Air Products Co., Birmingham, Ala.: Mr. Chauvin will read the paper.

Mr. Crow: Mr. Chauvin, will you come up?

J. A. Chauvin, Linde Air Products Co., Atlanta, Ga.: Mr. Chairman, our contribution to this program is in two parts; first, there is the paper which I shall read, and then we have a moving picture which will be run. If you then want to ask any questions we shall be glad to have you do so.

(Mr. Chauvin then read the prepared paper entitled, "Oxy-Acetylene Applications in the Textile Mill.")

(This appeared in the Nov. 1st issue.—Ed.)

Mr. Chauvin: Gentlemen, that completes the discussion, which we tried to make general. We have some picture slides in which we have tried to bring out particular methods applicable to the textile industry. Unless someone has some questions to ask at this particular time we can set up our machine and show the pictures, or we can have the discussion first.

Mr. Crow: Suppose we have the discussion first. Gentlemen, we have with us this morning Mr. Hale, from the Air Reduction Sales Co.'s office in Charlotte. Mr. Couch, as you know, had to leave. If there is any question you would like to ask Mr. Hale or Mr. James I am sure they will be glad to answer it, regarding the two papers that have been read or anything relative to the discussion that we have had here this morning. I take it for granted that we have a good many master mechanics and machinists

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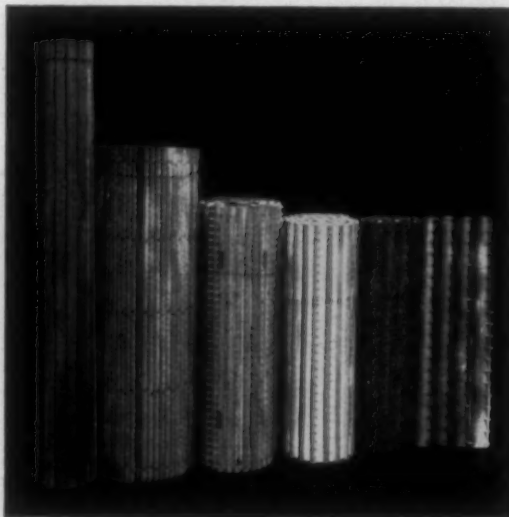
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and mill superintendents here, and if any of you have any questions we should be glad to have you ask them at this time.

Mr. F.: In that last paper, how many loom hours per day did you figure?

W. H. James, Linde Air Products Co., Birmingham, Ala.: Those were made on a nine-hour-day basis.

Mr. Crow: Are there any other questions? Gentlemen, we want you to feel free to ask questions and enter right into this discussion. This is our meeting, and we are going to get out of it only what we put into it.

Mr. F.: Speaking of jig welding, I do not believe we have ever been successful in a job with a jig. We are bothered with contraction after taking it out of the jig.

Mr. James: On certain textile machinery parts I believe it is necessary to have jigs, especially for some odd-shaped castings. If you can do it without a jig it is fine, but I believe it is necessary to have a jig for certain parts I believe it pays you to have a jig. It keeps the parts in alignment for you.

Mr. F.: We have a jig, but we do have a lot of trouble, especially with a new man.

Mr. James: I think if you use a jig with one end flexible, so you can move and space it first, you get rid of the contraction on it. Of course, we cannot tell you how much to do; it is more a matter of practice, and the more you salvage these parts the more you realize how much you have to give it before you weld. It is a matter similar to welding spokes in wheels, etc. If you do not expand the rim of the wheel first, before you weld the spoke in, it will break the spoke.

Mr. G.: I notice that in the reading of this last paper the gentleman has suggested the idea of these broken parts going to the supply room, as a place of collection, and when they come to the repair department and, after being repaired, go back to the supply room. I should like to ask how many here are using that method. We have been considering it some.

Mr. Chauvin: This paper was taken from actual cases. I do not have the specific references, but it was an actual case or was the result of a survey that was made in which these facts were brought out. I cannot say how many mills were covered in the survey to determine the results given at that point, but it was an example and an actual fact.

Mr. G.: The point I had in mind was if some of these men had had actual experience in that way, and I was thinking of the extra cost in getting these parts to that place and then back again.

Mr. James: I do not remember the name of the mill, but, as I remember, the president of a mill made a talk to the National Acetylene Welding Association in Birmingham several years ago. They had tried various ways at his mill and decided that was the best, to take broken parts to the store room and get them together, then find out from the master mechanic whether it would be profitable to repair those parts. Then when they got enough of them together they would have them repaired. They had a little paint put over them, because it had been found from experience that some of the loom repair men objected very strongly to welded parts.



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Mr. Chauvin: That seems to be an application of a little psychology.

Mr. H.: I believe I can answer the gentleman's question. We insist upon the loom fixers bringing all broken parts to the store room, tied together in a piece of rag. Then every few days we get all the similar parts together and turn them over to the master mechanic, who repairs them.

Mr. I.: I should like to ask about small cast-iron parts. Is it better to weld with cast iron or bronze metal?

Mr. Hale: With small parts I would say cast iron is better than bronze metal, because if you use bronze you have to grind it down.

Mr. Crow: Are there any other questions? If not, I wish to thank these gentlemen for their contribution, and we will now have the pictures.

(Mr. James and Mr. Chauvin showed some pictures of broken textile machinery parts that had been welded.)

Question: How does your stellite casting compare?

Mr. James: Oh, about five to one.

Mr. Crow: We appreciate Mr. James' and Mr. Chauvin's showing these slides to us.

I also want to say, gentlemen, that I appreciate your co-operation in this meeting this morning. I feel that we have had a very successful program here. Mr. Pegram called me and also wrote me a letter some three or four weeks ago and asked if I would lead the discussion at this meeting. As most of you know, I have been up in this section only a short while; I have been at the Erlanger Mill in Lexington about two months. It is a pleasure for me to be here with you, and I hope to attend many more of your meetings.

I am going to turn this meeting over now to your Chairman.

Chairman Barton: Mr. Crow, we are delighted to have you with us, and we appreciate your help.

There is one more item on the program, and that is the election of a member of the Executive Committee to succeed Mr. J. H. McDonald, whose term expires this fall. Nominations are now in order.

Mr. J.: I should like to nominate Mr. Crow. I believe he could do us right much good, and I think we ought to take advantage of his being here.

No other nominations were made, and Mr. Crow was duly elected as a member of the Executive Committee.

Chairman Barton: Mr. Crow, you have a job.

Is there any other business of any kind? Do you know of anything, Mr. Thomas?

Mr. Thomas: No, sir.

Chairman Barton: This has certainly been a wonderful program, I think, and we have had a good attendance. I was a little afraid when we came over this morning that there would be a very small attendance, because I thought many people are working on Saturdays. I am glad to have you here, and I hope we shall have many more good meetings.

We now stand adjourned.

(Thereupon, at 12 o'clock noon, the meeting adjourned.)

The Cotton Textile Situation

(Continued from Page 18)

and analysis of factual data, and (3) an established pattern of procedure which, through boards, or committees, or functional groups, or allied associations can explore situations or inaugurate discussions or canvass opinion.

We have urged upon the Government the use of industry committees in connection with the National Defense emergency. We are truly grateful for all those instances in which this desire has been complied with. The committees so used have given loyal, devoted, and efficient service often at great sacrifice of time and personal attention to their respective businesses. But with all of our appreciation of this policy we feel that the trade association has a potential usefulness in the present situation which has not yet been recognized.

There are some who believe that production adjustments within the industry will have to be carried much further. For example, a sharp curtailment of jute imports, a reduction of paper manufacture, a large increase in the Army need for sandbags, and a considerable expansion of shipments of agricultural commodities may all combine to create an emergency in bag fabrics. Bag fabrics are not all alike. Some are made of osnaburgs, some of coarse sheetings, some of light sheetings, and some of print cloths.

An emergency of the type referred to, therefore, would call for adjustments which would affect the character not only of loom operations in many mills, but also of spindle operations in many other mills. The distribution of the emergency demand broken down for different classes of fabrics would have to be estimated and in addition all potential producers would have to be informed of their desirable share of these new fabric demands.

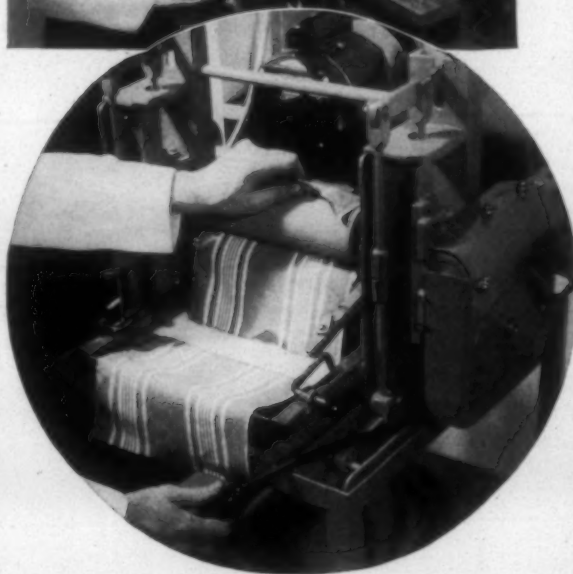
If the demand for osnaburgs should be exceptionally large, output would obviously be increased by shifting to osnaburgs looms operating on heavy sheetings. However, this would be robbing Peter to pay Paul unless looms operating on light sheetings in their turn stepped down to the heavier grades, and this movement in its turn would necessitate similar adjustments on still lighter fabrics. With each step toward coarser yarn numbers, each mill must make readjustments all the way back to the card rooms and in each instance the degree of success will be determined by machinery limitation.

It is difficult to see how a problem of this character could be accomplished effectively for the industry as a whole and with least hardship in any other way than through association procedure. We are led to a similar conclusion by developments now taking place in connection with priorities.

Priorities and Allocations

Our industry has struggled long and hard to obtain a preference rating on maintenance and repair parts for mill machinery. But, unfortunately, most other industries have done the same thing and consequently the stage has been reached where a priority rating of A-10 leaves much to be desired. The large-scale granting of priorities, therefore, has led to the belief that to a large degree they will be supplanted by the use of allocations. If we must

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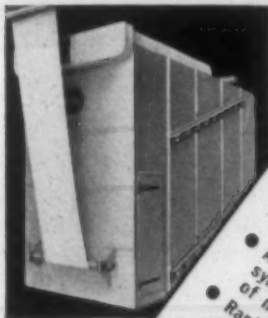
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eventually depend on allocations for machinery repair parts, and mill supplies, surveys of the industry as a whole would be a prerequisite to intelligent action. Certainly in many instances the trade association would be the best means of assembling and analyzing such information.

It is doubtful that the Government itself could undertake to recruit, organize and train the great army of inspectors and census takers which it would need if the alternative method were resorted to.

Another problem likely to confront the industry will spring from the need for greater simplification of products. This is vastly different from the concept of standardization which is so generally held. Standardization would imply a limited number of products assigned to the industry as a whole. Such an arrangement would be highly inequitable inasmuch as its effect upon the various units would vary greatly.

On the other hand, the idea of simplification as opposed to standardization is applicable to each unit taken separately. Only in this way could the maximum savings be reached. But simplification by individual manufacturing units is a program of flexibility and voluntary action which requires co-operative effort in the procurement of basic information.

When we consider the variety, the range and the scope of adjustments which undoubtedly confront us, it would seem tragic beyond all belief that the great trade associations of American industry should be denied the full exercise of their efficiency and patriotic loyalty.

Although at the moment we can see no signs of early interruption of the production and flow of goods it is not too soon to give consideration to the conditions which must be faced when the turn comes. In fact now is the ideal time to raise this question because if and when the markets begin to totter discussion will be not only fruitless but actually injurious.

Ordinarily we think of speculation as a normal feature of a boom period. We also have regarded the ultimate unloading of speculative stocks as one of the major factors in a period of crisis. However, I seriously question that speculative activity as such is important in our industry at the present time. Certainly no appreciable trace of it can be found in the statistical positions of the cotton mills. There is no evidence that they are accumulating stocks. On the contrary, unsold goods held by the mills are probably the lowest in history. Mills are manufacturing only on orders, and shipments are forwarded as promptly as possible. Consequently mill policies at the present time have little bearing on the question of industrial stability.

But, unfortunately, the mills are only a portion of the cotton textile industry. For the purpose of any analysis having to do with stability the industry must be defined as including all processors and handlers who use the products of the mills. From the standpoint of the mills these groups to whom mill have reference are buyers.

I do not know and do not believe that any of these groups are engaged in any speculative activity as such. It is my purpose only to call attention to certain policies and practices which, when taken separately, are wholly legitimate and perhaps justifiable but which, taken collectively, may ultimately prove dangerous. When fears and uncertainties point in the direction of higher costs and limited supplies buyers respond in certain well-established ways.

The first of these is to place advance orders covering requirements for much longer periods than are customary. If there is difficulty in placing these orders with the usual sources of supply they naturally seek additional sources. If deliveries promise to be slow orders will be placed in greater volume than is actually needed, even for the period specified. The total effect is to multiply the true magnitudes of demand and to create a market situation which appears to be extremely tight but which in reality may not be. Hence it is in order now and will continue so to be for sellers to analyze and appraise buyer demand with the utmost care. No boom period is so long or so solidly based as to render this precaution undesirable.

In a boom period when consumer takings are expanding it is well to note also that working inventories of secondary processors and distributors must increase as sales increase. It is natural and inevitable, therefore, that in a time such as this a larger part of the industry's output must be employed to maintain working stocks. We must also take account of the further fact that when future supplies are threatened and when future costs will almost surely be higher it is natural and inevitable that business management should think in terms of emergency reserves.

Advantage is taken of every opportunity to accumulate those materials and products which add to a sense of security. In the majority of such cases there is no thought of speculation. The only objective is to provide insurance against probable but unforeseen emergencies. This accumulation of commodity reserves, just as the necessary enlargement of working inventories, individually, must be regarded as an expression of business prudence. In the aggregate goods so employed will constitute a destructive weight on the market structure when the peak of activity has been passed.

Should their proportions prove to be in excess of anticipated needs they will, at the turning point, exact a terrific toll from their holders. After crushing the price structure they will have the further effect of creating a long period of market stagnation with the inevitable consequence of general production curtailment and large-scale unemployment.

These obvious truths suggest that the cautious policy which the mills are now pursuing with respect to forward commitments is extremely wise. If they are unwilling to sell beyond a period which is reasonably predictable both from the standpoint of costs and the consumption rate they are not only protecting their own individual well-being but also contributing to the economic stability of the country as a whole.

The mills are to be complimented on their merchandising policies of this period just as they are to be praised for their extraordinary success in enlarging production. I sincerely hope that the preachings and the events of the coming months will not be strong enough to divert them from this course. But however correct mill policies will prove to be they are not in a position to prevent developments in other quarters which may prove dangerous. The larger responsibility is in the hands of the subsequent processors and distributors. Their motives will be blameless, their business judgment may be good, and the quality of their management may be without fault, but almost without exception they are suffering from lack of dependable information regarding their group operations.

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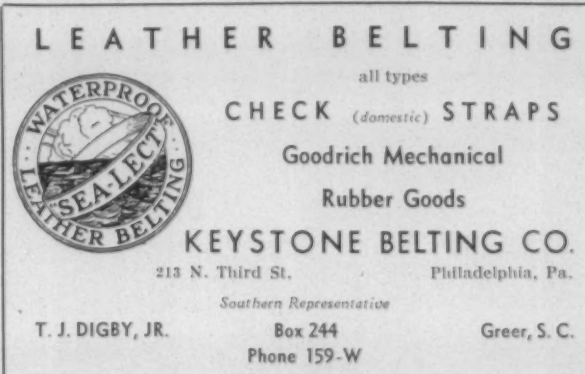
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It is of no consequence when a single individual enlarges his stocks 50 per cent above the usual ratio to sales but it is of the greatest consequence when the entire group which he represents does the same thing. Hence it is absolutely necessary that each should know the basic facts of the others if he is to protect himself and, at the same time, add his weight to the maintenance of economic stability.

If these other groups can find a way to procure such information they will be doing the industry and the entire country a great service, as well as themselves. The post-armament readjustment or, worse yet, the post-war readjustment, must ultimately be faced. Those who would say "Let us cross that bridge when we come to it" may find that the bridge is blown up. At that time we would not wish it to be Democracy "For Whom the Bell Tolls."

Good Housekeeping, Training New Workers, Discussed At Durham Meeting

(Continued from Page 24)

program to tell us something about that.

Mr. Harden: I am afraid they have asked me to discuss a matter about which I should like to have a little information. I am very much interested in finding out something about that particular department.

Chairman: Well, maybe you can give us some points on that or perhaps get some ideas.

Mr. Harden: Around the warpers our sweeper makes a trip over that floor, very, very often. I could not tell you exactly how often he gets around, but he goes all the time. We find that if the floor is not kept absolutely clean around the warper the least little puff of air, perhaps when a truck goes by, floats lint right into the warp and makes a bad piece of work. So we have the sweeper go by there just as often as he can. We keep the floor waxed around the warpers, so there will not be any rough places or splinters to catch that falling lint. About twice a year we take the Bakelite guides off the creels and wash them in warm water, with powder, and polish them and put them back on. We find if we do not do that we cannot keep them in good condition, because they get sticky—stuff sticks to them. At the time we do that we set the guides; they are trued, etc.

Chairman Gilliam: Perhaps it is oil off the cotton that makes them sticky.

Mr. Harden: Yes, sir. So we do that twice a year. Then we clean overhead twice a week.

In the slasher room our overhead and wall cleaning is a pretty tough job, because we have some steam escaping, and then, of course, the size seems to make it a little sticky—the starch, etc. We have to rub that off.

Chairman: Suppose we confine the discussion just to winding and spooling and warping for the present, Mr. Harden. What about your winding and spooling?

Mr. Harden: We have no spooling. The winder operator cleans the guide covers and the front and cleans out the box there. She does that with a comber duster or brush. The electrician takes care of the motor. About every six months, of course, we have the machines torn down and all the guides washed out with gasoline and fresh grease put in the bearings, etc.

Chairman: Mr. Harden, how does that plan you have outlined affect your quality and your safety program?

Mr. Harden: Well, I do not know that we have ever had a very serious accident around our winders and warpers, but that may be luck.

Chairman Gilliam: You think that looking after everything and keeping it in order would tend to hold the number of accidents down?

Mr. Harden: Yes, sir. I think Mr. Faris could give you some information on that.

Chairman: I will call on him.

Does anyone want to ask Mr. Harden any questions? If not, we should like to hear from Mr. Faris.

A. W. Faris, Overseer Spinning, Erwin Cotton Mill No. 4, Durham: Cleaning the winding and warping, since we have been on three shifts, is about three times the problem it was before. This three-shift business is somewhat like three families living in one room. If three families lived like that the problem would be to make each family do its part. There used to be fourteen of us living in three rooms, and we learned something about each one doing his share. We are faced now with the necessity of running three shifts, and we find that supervision is our problem—to assign each shift its specific duties and see that everything is taken in and that everyone does his proportional part. Whereas with two shifts we had the winder hand clean her side and clean the spindles once a week (each hand cleaned half of them), now we have to cut it into three parts. With a hand running 60 spindles you know how lint and dust accumulate. We have divided the cleaning into three parts, and each hand is responsible for her weekly cleaning.

Chairman: Each hand does her own cleaning?

Mr. Faris: Yes. The daily cleaning, of course, is done by each shift. It is very easy, when you have three shifts, for one to say that somebody else left the cleaning undone. With three shifts you have to look over everything every eight hours, or three times in the 24 hours. That takes a lot of supervision. So we divide up this weekly work, and then we try to supervise every eight hours, to see that each one has done his duty. Before a man leaves his shift, if he has left anything undone he should have his attention called to it.

Chairman Gilliam: You think that has brought you good results?

Mr. Faris: Not as good as we hoped.

Chairman Gilliam: How does your quality compare?

Mr. Faris: Well, it is not quite as good as it was before, but it has improved and we hope to bring it back up.

Chairman: Does anybody want to ask Mr. Faris any questions? If not, I think we will go on to the slashing,

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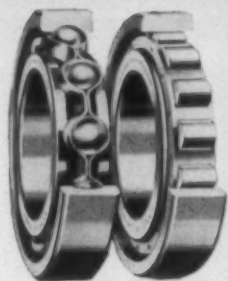


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because we are getting short of time. The next step is the slashing and weaving, and I shall ask Mr. Howell to come forward and discuss that.

C. W. Howell, Supt., Erwin Cotton Mills No. 6, Durham: Mr. Harden started to say something about slashing a few minutes ago, and I think we should like to hear from him. The discussion on good housekeeping in the slashing and weaving departments will be just a continuation of the discussion on carding and spinning and winding and warping.

Mr. Harden: I do not think you can use compressed air very well on the walls and ceiling of your slasher room, because that lint is sticky much of the time and some steam is likely to escape and that makes it stick closer. If you blow it off with air several times you will soon find that you are leaving more and more each time. I feel that a mop or broom is better than cleaning with air in the slashing room. Although we use some compressed air I do not think it is very effective.

The windows in the slasher room have to be washed more often than those in the rest of the mill, for the same reason. While we have not been very successful, we find that by using an open-type hood over the slashers we can clean a little better than we used to. We can get in there with brooms and brush it out. If the hood comes down close over the slasher it cannot be cleaned out successfully. I think that has enabled us to keep lint off our warp as it passes around the cylinder.

The heat and moisture and the collection of lint causes the lights in the slasher room to get pretty dim sometimes. In the cleaning the bulbs should be wiped off and the reflectors cleaned.

Mr. Howell: Do you use a metal hood?

Mr. Harden: Yes.

Mr. Howell: Do you find that keeps your room cleaner than the old type of wooden hood?

Mr. Harden: I would not say it keeps the room any cleaner, but you can keep the hood cleaner.

Mr. Howell: How often do you clean that?

Mr. Harden: After every set runs out.

Mr. Howell: You do not clean it running?

Mr. Harden: No.

Mr. Howell: How do you clean it when the set runs out?

Mr. Harden: We use a broom on an elongated handle and a mop with a long handle.

Mr. Howell: Mr. McGee, can you tell us anything about cleaning on the slashing?

Mr. McGee: I think Mr. Harden has about covered it. It seems to me that there is as much dirt on the ceilings where there are hoods as where there are no hoods. We have a steel structure, and it is quite a problem to clean those I-beams and all. As has been said, the lint is sticky.

Question: How do you get rid of the heat?

Mr. McGee: It just goes up there and goes on out.

Mr. Howell: You do not have exhaust fans but have ventilators?

Mr. McGee: Yes.

Mr. Howell: How do you clean your reflectors?

Mr. McGee: Just wipe them off with a rag.

Mr. Howell: How do you clean yours, Mr. Mulholland?

C. C. Mulholland, Weaver, Erwin Cotton Mills No. 6, Durham: We just wipe them off with a cloth a certain number of times, and then we take them down and wash them.

Mr. Howell: You find there is a film there that you cannot get off with a dry cloth?

Mr. Mulholland: Yes, sir.

Mr. Howell: We found some time ago that our light was being cut down, and we took off the reflectors and washed them off with soap and water and found that it stepped up our candle power quite a bit.

Mr. Mulholland: Our lights are hung from conduits, not from wires.

Mr. Howell: Yes, that is the way ours are. That enables us to take them off and wash them.

Mr. Harden: Do you ever use a little ammonia or Windex?

Mr. Howell: I have used ammonia in the water. That is very good.

Mr. McIver: I should like to ask Mr. Harden what he does at the end of the day, when he runs his size out, to keep it from congealing in the sewer pipe and running all over the yard or to keep it from getting on the floor.

Mr. Harden: We do not have that problem; we run all the time.

Mr. McIver: What do you do at the end of the week?

Mr. Harden: We run it out at boiling temperature; that keeps it from congealing in the pipe. Then we have our lines insulated, so that it will not congeal in cold weather.

Mr. Howell: Mr. McIver, you brought up the question there of size on the floor. Of course, if size gets on the floor it constitutes a safety problem. How do you manage about that?

Mr. McIver: I will let Mr. Mulholland answer that, because he is the one that looks after it.

Mr. Howell: Do you have that cleaned up immediately, Mr. Mulholland, or do you let it congeal first, or what do you do?

Mr. Mulholland: It depends upon how busy we are. If it is on the floor, where people are passing, we get it up just as quickly as possible and then sprinkle the spot with a little sawdust or sand. It depends upon how busy the slathers are as to whether they get it up at once or not. If it is on the metal part underneath the slasher, then it may stay there for several hours.

Mr. Howell: Next we come to cleaning on the weaving. Mr. Hyder, will you discuss that?

J. J. Hyder, Overseer Weaving, Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.: We clean the looms when the warp is out.

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Mr. Howell: How do you clean?

Mr. Hyder: We use a brush.

Mr. Howell: You do not use compressed air?

Mr. Hyder: No. We are on fine numbers, combed broadcloth, and we find that we cannot use compressed air because it may blow oil in there.

We have each shift do its own cleaning. The second-shift man comes on a little early, to see that the first shift has done its cleaning; then the third-shift man comes on early to see about the second shift. We run 136 hours a week, three shifts; we run Saturday and run Sunday night after 12 o'clock.

Mr. Howell: How do you clean your humidifying system?

Mr. Hyder: We wipe them off.

Mr. Howell: Mr. Smith, what system of cleaning do you have for your humidification system? Mr. Smith, of this city.

I. T. Smith, Erwin Cotton Mills No. 6, Durham: We wipe off the pipes and the heads.

Mr. Howell: Do you have atomizer heads?

Mr. Smith: Mr. Mulholland can tell you more about that than I can.

Mr. Mulholland: We do not have the very best humidifiers that can be bought. We have some as good as there are to be had and then have some we do not think very much of. We clean our humidifiers once a week by wiping them and brushing them, etc. The drums we wipe off on the outside once a week; and the outlets, where the air and water come out, we wipe off once a week. We open the door where the fan is and get out all that fine stuff that accumulates there. We do not bother that unless one of the outlets is wetting down or runs over. If it does that we have to look after it. Otherwise we do not bother the humidifying system except once a week.

Mr. Hyder: We do all our cleaning on the humidifying system on the first shift; we do not have a humidifier man on the second or third shift. We have the very latest type that is out; it was put in just about a year ago. It is not any trouble for the man in the first shift to get over them every day.

About the floor and scrubbing, etc., we try to keep the floor just as clean as we possibly can. We do that also on the first shift.

Question: How do you do your scrubbing?

Mr. Hyder: We have a man that does it; we do not have a scrubbing machine. We try to keep everything off the floor, trash and bottles, etc., to prevent accidents.

Mr. Howell: You say you try to keep such things off the floor. Do you provide containers for them?

Mr. Hyder: We have a stand in the mill and they put the empty bottles there. The man that runs the stand sends around through the mill about four times a day to get up the bottles.

Mr. Howell: I believe Mr. Parks could give us some enlightenment on the scrubbing machine as used in the Erwin mills.

P. B. Parks, Sr., Mgr., Nos. 1, 4 and 6, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham: I don't want to pass the buck, but I am a little far removed from the scrubbing machines and I do not know very much about them: We think the scrubbing machine is a great improvement over the old method of using mops and brooms. The machine we have is the very latest model put out. It saves much time; and not only that, it keeps the floor cleaner. It takes less labor and takes less supervision and leaves less water on the floor. The machine we have is a very good type. As to what type of scrubbing compound we use I do not know. Mr. Byers, do you know?

Mr. Byers: I do not want to use trade names. There are any number of compounds, of course, put out for the purpose. The scrubbing machine has been very satisfactory, and we are very well pleased with it. We have stations where we can plug it in from which we can cover quite an area. One thing that is valuable from the safety standpoint is that you can go into a room with it and cover the area and get out quickly. It is not in there as long as the scrubbers used to be, and that is important in preventing accidents. I might mention one point, and that is that we use it oftener where the traffic is greater. We trade in our machine every year, so as to keep the latest model, and we find it very satisfactory.

B. Ellis Royal, Sec., Southern Textile Association: What is the width of that machine?

Mr. Byers: You can get them in different widths, depending upon the width of your alley. There are some that are self-propelled that travel along and do not have to be pushed. Of course, that type is better.

Question: How do you ground those machines?

Mr. Byers: I do not know that I can answer exactly, but we have a way of grounding it through the third wire. Mr. Harden, can you answer that?

Mr. Harden: It is just grounded back through the plug.

Mr. Byers: Through the third wire, through the plug. We have had very few shocks.

Mr. Howell: Mr. Byers, how does good housekeeping in the weave room affect your safety program?

Mr. Byers: I think it affects our safety program in that if the mill is not clean, if there is rubbish or other things on the floor, it constitutes a hazard and you will have accidents. I am thinking particularly about an accident that happened a number of years ago in Erwin. There was a loom beam on the floor that the fixer left there, and a man from another department, rushing through, struck the spindle, which was sticking out, and receive a big gash on his leg. That was a very expensive accident.

I might say that we have in the weave room a rolling stage that we use in overhead cleaning; it rolls along and covers the cloth when the man is cleaning over it. We consider that a very good way of cleaning overhead.

Mr. Harden: I think I can give a little light on that scrubbing powder. There are two types of it, I believe; one is a solvent and one is a soap scrubbing powder; it has soap in it and also some volcanic ash. If you use a machine with a powder distributor on it you use the scrubbing powder. But if you use the solvent you put

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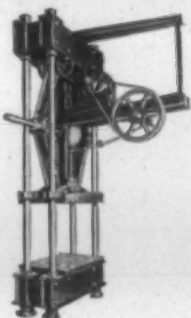
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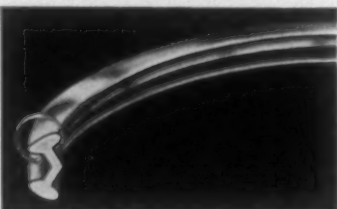
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the water on the floor and then the solvent powder, and then you have to give it a little time before you go back and take it up. The scrubbing powder is right on the brush as it scrubs the floor and acts immediately.

Mr. Howell: Mr. Mullen, have you anything about your program for good housekeeping in the weave room that you think would help us?

Mr. Mullen: No, sir, I think not. We have jacquard weaving, of course, and our problem of cleaning overhead is somewhat different. We are still using the mops and brooms to scrub with; we are not using machines.

There is one question someone touched on, about cleaning windows. He said that ever so often they have to wash the windows and not just wipe them. That is a matter that we have not gone into so much. I wonder if we have really gone into the matter of cleaning the rest of the room, other than the machines, as deeply as we should. I doubt if we have kept up with that. Of course, when you work more shifts you have to have more cleaning. You cannot expect a good quality of work from the operatives if the room is nasty and dirty. I think perhaps we have not kept up with the times on our cleaning as we have on our machinery.

Mr. Parks, Sr.: There are some things about the cleaning machine that might interest you. One is the source of power. You can operate with a hundred feet of hose, but you have to have power readily available. Then there is another thing; you have to have a truck to carry the hot water and the waste water.

Question: Do you do that cleaning in the daytime, or when?

Mr. Parks, Sr.: In the daytime.

Mr. E.: We not only wash our walls but wash the brick walls.

Question: What do you use—soap or what, Mr. Harden?

Mr. Harden: We use a soap—not a strong alkali soap.

Mr. Howell: I believe that winds up the discussion on good housekeeping in the weave room, Mr. Gilliam.

Chairman Gilliam: Our next question is: "What system or method do you use for training new help?" This is to be discussed from two angles, (a) from the standpoint of quality and production, and (b) from the standpoint of safety. I believe Mr. Lanier is on here to give us a little insight into training new help.

D. F. Lanier, Supt., Oxford Cotton Mills, Oxford, N. C.: Mr. Gilliam, I can only tell you what we have been doing at our little plant. I do not know whether that would be of any help to you or not.

Chairman: I think it would. Go ahead.

Mr. Lanier: We have gone on three shifts now, and we have trained enough help in our plant so that 46 per cent of those on our payroll were trained in our own plant. We do not go out and try to get them from other mills; we go out in the country and get high-school boys and girls and train them. Our system is to put them with the very best operators we have; then, after they have been trained awhile, we leave them with those operators long enough so that the operators will be reimbursed for the time and trouble they have taken to train these new

people. Before the new people begin work the overseers go over the safety problem with them and tell them how to dress and caution them never to remove the cover from a machine unless the machine is standing, etc. We do not have so much trouble with the boys. We put a boy on a twister, because almost anybody can run a twister; it just takes a willing mind. Then in his spare time he can be learning something else. With the girls, however, it is more difficult. We find it costs \$55 to train a hand to get into production. Of the fifty-seven we have trained this year we still have all but two. One of those two we could not get into production; she has just a little too old and a little too heavy. Then one young fellow left us of his own accord. But we have all the rest at work and have not had a single major accident.

Chairman Gilliam: According to that, your labor turnover is very small.

Mr. Lanier: Very small, yes, sir.

Chairman: I suppose you fellows who are out in the country do not have as much trouble about labor as those in the cities.

Mr. Lanier: I will say this: We do not want to train anybody who is over 25 years of age. We find they learn more easily before that age, and then they have a longer future.

Mr. Gilliam: About what is your average period of training?

Mr. Lanier: Well, we can teach a boy to lay up roving in about eight hours.

Chairman Gilliam: You teach them something for which you can pay them and then let them learn something else?

Mr. Lanier: Yes, sir. A lot has been said about sweeping floors. We find the best way is to give a country boy a couple of brushes and say: "Son, your job is sweeping; go to it and don't stop until the whistle blows." We have solved the man problem, but we have not solved the woman problem. It takes us longer and costs more to train a girl.

Mr. Faris: What about this boy to whom you give a broom? You say you tell him not to stop?

Mr. Lanier: They will never do what you tell them to do.

Mr. Faris: That is what I thought. (Laughter.)

Mr. F.: We give our man a broom and tell him to sweep; then when the doffer is ready to doff and needs some help we let the sweeper lay down his broom and help the doffer.

Mr. Lanier: That is really the way we train ours. We hand-pick our help, in a way. I have now about 117 applications from country people in Granville County who want jobs in the mill. To be sure, the least thing I can do is take the applications and be courteous to them. I ask a good many questions and find out all I can about them. Then when we need help we notify some of them to report in the mill at a certain time. They see our doctor and get a health certificate, and then the overseer takes them and trains them in this way. We could not take the rank and file and train them by this method. We do hand-pick them, and I think in the next few years we

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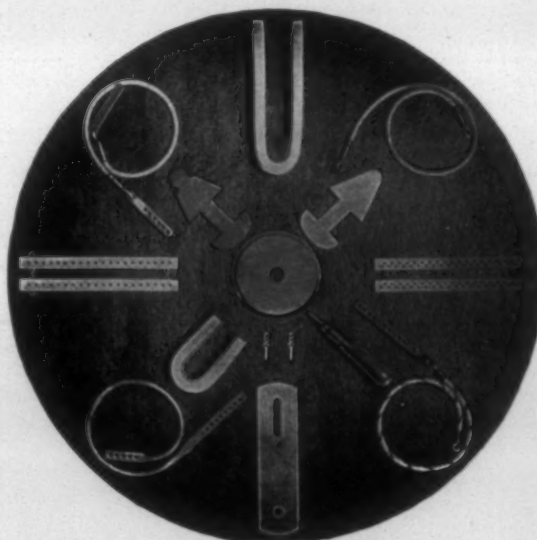
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Mr. Long: Speaking about learning to doff, those boys just long to learn to doff, because the doffer boy does have some time to rest and the sweeper boy wants to graduate into doffing. He is glad to drop his brooms and help the doffer.

Mr. Byrd: We cannot do that here in Durham, or I cannot.

Mr. Lanier: Are you dealing with country boys?

Mr. Byrd: It is different here in Durham. If we put a boy on a job he stays on it. We cannot tell him to stop and do something else.

Chairman Gilliam: We still have one more question, which reads: "Discuss experiences and proper methods of supervision for the second and third shifts." Mr. McGee, what have you to say about that?

Mr. McGee: We went into this shift business by easy stages; first we had a second shift, and then we added a third. Our cards are the main things we run with three shifts. We run the spinning room with two shifts. The winding and spooling and slashing run three shifts.

Chairman: Have you made any effort to switch your help around and put some on the daylight shift and some of the more experienced on the third shift, etc.?

Mr. McGee: Yes, we have done some of that. I don't believe we have taken any from the second shift and put them on the third; I would not be sure about that. But we have taken the men most experienced and put them on to handle that job.

Chairman: What results have you had from your third shift? As good as from the second?

Mr. McGee: I don't know. Someone asked me the other day if we were running the third shift or the third shift running us. We are getting pretty good results.

Question: Do you have a regular foreman on the third shift?

Mr. McGee: Well, we have a man who is responsible.

Chairman: Can anyone give us a little more information about the third shift? Mr. Lanier, what results have you had with it? How does it work out?

Mr. Lanier: Well, we are getting along very well. We have done very much what Mr. McGee has done; we have taken our best qualified men who were assistants or second hands and have put them on the third shift. They are getting along very nicely. So far as I know the quality on the third shift is as good as on the first or second.

Question: Isn't there a tendency to lay all the troubles to the third shift?

Mr. Lanier: Yes, I think that is so. But we have found quite a few of our boys and girls who like to work on the third shift. They get all the rest and sleep they want and maybe go to the show in the evening, then come to work at 11 o'clock. I think the type of help we have on that shift has a lot to do with the good results we have gotten.

Chairman: Mr. Moore, can you tell us anything about the third shift?

G. E. Moore, Supt., J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Bynum, N. C.: There is very little I can tell you about it. We ran a third shift in the card room for awhile, but it took us a couple of hours to get it straightened out and we stopped as soon as we could.

Mr. Gilliam: You do not run a third shift?

Mr. Moores No.

Mr. Gilliam: You are lucky.

Are there any questions anyone would like to ask?

Mr. Byrd: Mr. Lanier, I understand, has put his very best help on the third shift. Is that right?

Mr. Lanier: Well, not altogether. But if they want to go on the third shift we are glad to put them there. We have less supervision for the third shift than for the first and second.

Mr. Byrd: I believe the third shift can be run all right, but you have to give them the best help. Those are the hours when you get sleepy, and you cannot get away from that. Along about 2 or 3 o'clock nature makes us sleepy, and if they go to too many shows, Mr. Lanier, you will find them sitting around sleeping if you go in there. The main thing is to keep the help contented. I believe if we keep their minds contented we can get along with the third shift, but I believe we have to know something about that third shift and keep them interested in it.

Chairman Gilliam: We have a man here from away down east, and I think we should like to hear from him. How about the third shift, Mr. Cates?

J. W. Cates, Supt., Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton, N. C.: I do not know that there is anything I can say about it, Mr. Chairman, that would be valuable. We have three shifts in part of our plant and we do about as Mr. Lanier said he has done about arranging our supervision. We do not get the results out of our third shift that we get out of the second. It is a very complicated affair. I shall be glad to see the day when we run with two, because we can have more efficiency and better work. But, of course, as long as we have to run with three we have to do the best we can. We try to arrange it so that the starting and stopping of our shifts are at convenient hours. That makes it so that our last shift comes off at 8 o'clock in the morning.

While I am up I should like to say that I have enjoyed this meeting very much and I am glad to be with you again. I had to miss the last meeting on account of sickness, and I enjoy being back with you.

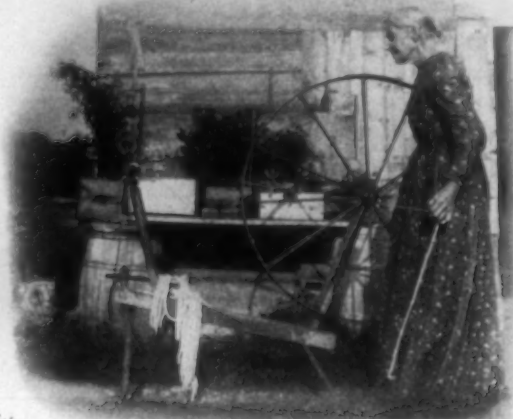
Chairman: Do you arrange for them to have a dinner hour? It seems to me I have heard that you do.

Mr. Cates: Yes, we do with the last shift, but I am afraid I cannot tell you about that. If Mr. Clarence Cates were here he could tell you, but I have gotten away from that.

Chairman Gilliam: We had one more topic for discussion—long-draft speeders, but our time is about up and we cannot take that up today. We promised to adjourn promptly on time so that you can go to the football game if you want to.

Before adjourning I want to thank Mr. Parks and the Erwin Mills for the use of this building for our meeting.

The meeting then adjourned at 12 noon.



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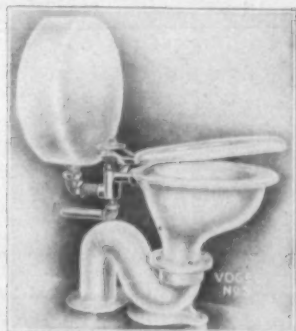
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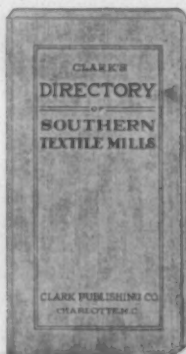
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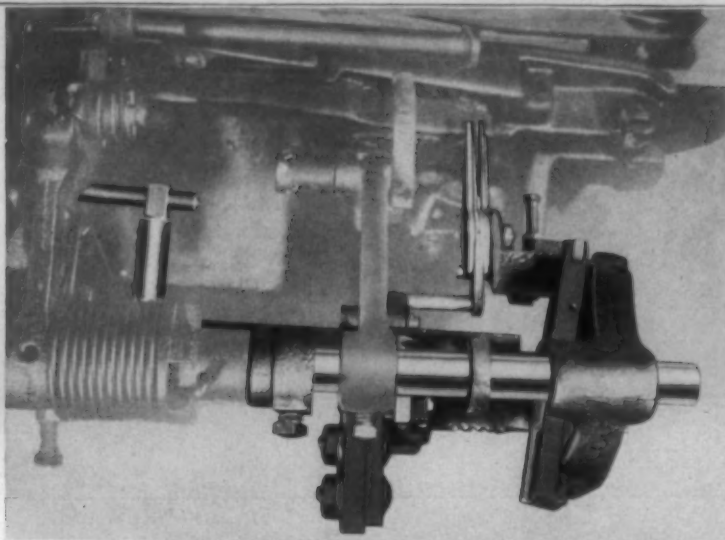
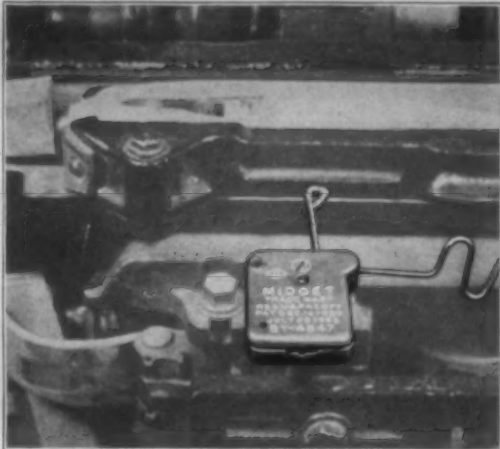
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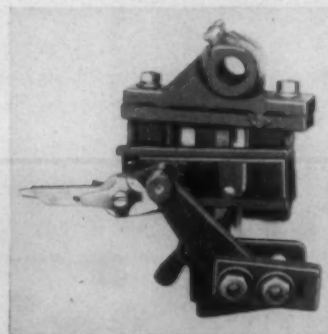
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Tip for
Every Weave



Recent Stafford Thread Cutter Improvements



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